SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SEPTEMBER 1946

ON THE SOCIAL WORK FIRING LINE

Four authors, revealing tough problems at social work's grass roots, plead for a better deal for the human beings involved.

PAMELA MOORE • COSETTE GORDON MULDER
DOROTHY DURLING • MATTIE CAL MAXTED

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII NO. 9 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK SEPTEMBER 1946

Believing that the "diving-in" method is almost always better than the "easing-your-way-in" method, *Survey Midmonthly* editors deliberately planned this issue to get social workers right down to earth again after the high moments of vacation. The special group of four articles should leave no reader in doubt that many of our social work colleagues are returning from summer vacations to face some pretty grim struggles. And so we present "The Social Work Firing Line."

A harried case consultant in a large public agency, like many others beset with the backwash of postwar relief applicants and still suffering from acute staff shortage, recently told the distraught personnel department, "Don't worry about qualifications; if people have good sturdy legs, hire 'em right away." Pamela Moore, a supervisor in the public agency in Seattle, while acknowledging (page 217) the urgent need for public agency workers who can cover territory, warns that, if we are not to repeat the mistakes of the Thirties, administrators and supervisors must keep the human touch as they reshuffle assignments and case loads to meet today's emergencies.

In Honolulu where she is now living, Cosette Mulder sat down and wrote a story based on her experience as a social worker in one of the rich agricultural valleys of California. As a result, Jimmy, tragic child hero of "Things Don't Change In a Day," (page 221) takes a place with Arlen ("No Man's Land," *Survey Midmonthly* May, 1946) in the roster of unforgettable characters who enter the literary world by way of the case record, to tell a story that needs telling and re-telling.

Admonishing us not to forget our country cousins, Mattie Cal Maxted of the University of Arkansas deals bluntly with the facts about the way rural social work must live its life. Her practical proposal for helping "break the vicious circle of poor work and meager funds" should interest country and city cousins alike.

A first degree jolt is furnished by Dorothy Durling (page 225) who tells straightforwardly the story of the unfair commitments which are being made because of archaic laws and psychological testings which must be given too hurriedly, under unfavorable conditions. A psychologist who has seen service in court clinics, Miss Durling writes this article to social workers hoping that they will become "more vigilant in protecting their clients" from these unintentional injustices.

A NATION'S HEALTH

Long before President Truman's proposal for a national health plan, the American Public Health Association had been plugging away at the fundamental problem of providing complete public health service coverage. "Local Health Units for the Nation," published by the Commonwealth Fund, was developed by a subcommittee of the APHA, under the chairmanship of Dr. Haven Emerson, as one practical way in which the tremendous problem of coverage could be broken down into manageable size.

Early this month (September 9-13) enthusiastic health officers from forty-eight states met in Ann Arbor, Mich., under sponsorship of APHA, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, the University of Michigan School of Public Health, and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The purpose of the conference, which was twentieth in a series offered by Michigan's School of Public Health is to "consider the most effective way of getting complete coverage of the nation with efficient and economical health service by whatever pattern seems best in each state."

Coming soon in the pages of the *Survey Midmonthly* is an article by Martha Luginbuhl, research consultant for APHA, posing the question: "Can 100,000 local governments provide health service?" So watch for this material in our October issue.

BEGINNING AT HOME

Speaking of volunteers, we present this month an article by *Survey's* business manager, Walter F. Grueninger, whose own volunteer efforts in the past three years have produced over two hundred shows in military hospitals. The final sum and substance of Mr. Grueninger's experience has led him to conclude that "youth loves music," and he means good music, too.

GOOD WISHES

The news that John A. Fitch, well-beloved member of the New York School of Social Work faculty and ex-editor of the industry department for Survey Associates (1911-1919), was to retire this fall, prompted one incredulous staff member to remark, "But surely, he'll keep one foot in the door?" From Facultymember Fitch came the firm reply, ". . . my retirement takes effect September 30; it takes complete effect and neither of my feet is in the

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door." *Survey Midmonthly* joins with the hundreds of social workers who have been associated with Mr. Fitch during his distinguished career in wishing him the very best of leisure years ahead.

WITH MIRRORS

Beginning with its September issue, *Channels* has announced that it will publish monthly instead of eight times a year, that it will switch to slick paper, and (wonder of wonders) that there will be no increase in price. Stifling the unworthy impulse to sleuth around and find out how they do it, we salute our sister publication for outstanding service on the side of the consumer who is taking a beating from so many other quarters these days.

HOLD OFF THE MOON

What with the International Conference of Social Work planning busily for a 1948 meeting and a committee working on the constitution for a permanent Social Commission in the United Nations, we were beginning to feel that social work was shaping up on a world basis. At least the idea began to be encompassable.

Now comes a release from the General Electric Company saying that travel to the moon "could be accomplished within three years if a real effort were made." It seems that all is ready—spaceship motors, airtight hulls, spacesuits—even a way to take along supplies of compressed air in tanks. This would be quite sufficient, GE assures us, for short trips to the moon which "would take only a matter of a few days." The only thing lacking now is a bit more research on atomic power drive. We hope they dally along a little on this. We would like to see the Social Commission of the United Nations neated up before social work gets busy on organizing the Interplanatary Organization of Social Work, Inc.

OVERLOOKED ASSET

Close-up of foreign groups who furnished plenty of the brain, brawn, and imagination which went into the tremendous volume of wartime volunteer service in this country is given in this issue by Leni Cahn, lately of San Francisco, who points to the potentialities of these new gains in integration for combating race and nationality problems in American communities. A native Swiss, and a U.S. citizen, Miss Cahn is now on her way to Europe, where she will be field representative for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

C.O.'s

The September *Survey Graphic* features "Freedom of Conscience in the USA," an article by G. Bromley Oxnam, bishop of the Methodist Church, discussing the place of the conscientious objector in a democracy in both wartime and peacetime. Social workers will also be interested in "Seattle's 'First Citizen'," by Franc Luther Shor, story of Seattle's proud community enterprise, the Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

HONORS

To Dr. Alvin Johnson, president emeritus of the New School for Social Research, the Liberation Medal by the King of Denmark, which is "conferred upon persons of non-Danish origin who served Denmark well in the dark period of Nazi oppression." . . . To Dr. Walter Clarke, executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association, a War Department certificate of appreciation for patriotic service in his work as consultant to the Secretary of War in venereal disease control and tropical medicine. . . . To Bernard M. Baruch, for "serving with vision and statesmanship in the world's quest for peace," the 1946 Freedom Award, given annually by Freedom House. . . . To Basil O'Connor, representing the American Red Cross, medals of appreciation from the Danish and Bulgarian Red Cross for the contribution of ARC to "world humanity." . . . To Dr. James A. Brussel, assistant director of Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., first prize by the newly-inaugurated American Physicians' Literary Guild, for his novel "Buried by Beans."

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THE SOCIAL WORK FIRING LINE

Visitors Are Human, Too!

Public agencies must keep urgent pressures from damaging personnel practices, says PAMELA MOORE, of Seattle, Wash.

As the public agency becomes more involved in this period of post-war adjustment, urgent demands are being made upon its facilities, the system by which it functions—and the time and energy of all members of its staff. Much has been learned about the field of public assistance since the depression days. Whether we have learned enough to prevent a recurrence of those chaotic days, remains to be seen. If the visitor who is the heart of the organization is to be helped to do a good job, without damage to her skill and personality, supervisors and administrators must emphasize practical human relationships.

In Washington we have achieved the most liberal old age assistance provisions of any state in the union. That means improved conditions for a large percentage of the state's population over sixty-five. Prosperity has stemmed from the concentration of war industry in the Pacific northwest. Lowered case loads of assistance families has permitted us to give more time to actual casework with the long term dependent families and with the growing old age load.

The public agency has for over four years been geared to a slower pace than had been the case during the depression. Problems have not compelled quite the quick decisions or the strenuous application to work that is felt in times of emergent community need. There has been greater staff turnover but a personnel assistant skilled in recruitment has been added to the administrative staff and improved induction methods have been developed.

Hint of Depression

Now, however, with the end of the war and the beginning of business recession, large numbers of men are suddenly out of work. Through our reception room, seeking food and lodging, pours an average of 250 to 300 persons daily. Most of them are men who have been let out of war plants, their savings exhausted; they have registered for unemployment compensation but have not received their initial benefits. Some are already drawing compensation which requires supplementation to meet basic needs.

The majority of these men are single, or alone in this area, wanting to go back to their families or homes where they may have a chance of securing peacetime work. Some have families here, and unemployment compensation rarely stretches far enough.

We cannot call this a depression but we can see the hint of depression in the faces of the crowds in our reception room. These men may be the forerunners of the disaster we wish to avert. Some have skills, health, and energy; but most of them have hit a dead level. True case histories on these people will differ in detail but strike a certain mean. It doesn't take an expert in employment to recognize that many of them would never be hired in a normal labor market.

New Demands

As well as we can, we meet the basic requirements of these people. We interpret our assistance program anew, create temporary regulations, attempt to administer assistance adequately from the standpoints of both client and community. As a tax-supported agency, we are subject to public scrutiny and criticism. We don't resent this attention but it is not easy to justify to the lay persons who pay the bills the sudden need for great outlay of money to feed and lodge families whose wage earners have made more in the past four years than they could ever have dreamed of previously.

And so we work under pressure. It is on the reception room for the zone offices serving the metropolitan area that pressure first converges; our suburban centers have not yet felt it so much. The supervisor of this room and his three girl receptionists provide the first agency contact. In recent months, it has been a rare day when he felt right about taking a full hour for lunch or a rest period.

Visitors are conscious that they are not doing a good job of establishing eligibility. They often forego the home visit because of the emergent need of the client. Their schedules are upset and they use any shortcut they can. With the necessity of issuing so many disbursing orders from the office they do a sketchy verification of information. They cannot give enough time to any single client or dictate a satisfactory record. They are much more aware of widespread distress than they usually are. Resulting haste and volume of work are felt in the accounting department from the writing of so many vouchers. The stenographic pool reflects the handling of so many records.

The supervisors, too, have their share of strain. They must sign an alarming number of authorizations for assistance each day, and read work so quickly that they are not sure of accuracy either on their part or that of the visitors. They must give up the consultative side of supervision—conferences are neglected for there is not the time—but they must remain always available for quick decisions, hasty reassurance. While the harsh necessity for immediate action develops a worker, a supervisor feels that it is not fair to the worker to operate entirely without the more deliberately constructive practice of the regular conference.

Problems of Visitors

Even the strongest, most skillful, well-adjusted worker cannot avoid fatigue and frustration under continuous pressure. This fact imposes an added problem on administration of the agency. Supervisor, personnel assistant, and administrator must keep themselves aware of the dynamics of this situation. A visitor's work must be evaluated with these facts in mind. We must recognize that the strain we feel is secondhand and therefore softened.

Visitors listen firsthand to stories of need, see close-up the depressing picture of down-at-the-heel groups so reminiscent of the middle 1930's that

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it is frightening. They must, because of the limitations placed by law on a public agency, refuse aid frequently when their best judgment tells them need exists. On the other hand, sometimes they may be dealing with a man who is technically eligible, but for whom, perhaps, it is not the most constructive thing to ease the road so quickly, since past history shows him dependent when something is to be gained easily by dependence, but able to rustle up work if left to himself.

In times of stress and suffering, the visitor must give more thought to the individuals who make up her case load. Their very numbers and vocal helplessness force this attention upon her. Similarly, the supervisor and the administrator must focus more attention on the visitor. Inherent in the responsibility of the supervisory function is this obligation to smooth the visitor's path as far as possible. This does not mean over-protection but it does mean a cooperative relationship wherein the visitor may feel free to discuss with her supervisor any stumbling-block to efficient and satisfactory performance.

There must be no fear, personality blocking or reticence. She must have confidence that her problems will command respect. They may not be real and perhaps they can be dissolved by talking them out in conference. If they are material and have to do with the work setting, the supervisor should take an active role in manipulating environmental factors to better them, if possible. Certainly, when changes are necessary we must now, more than ever before, attempt to suit the job to the worker. We must not, for instance, request a worker who does not own a car to take charge of a widely scattered suburban area, especially if there is available a person with a car. If one is willing to study a situation closely enough it is usually possible to avoid glaringly bad assignments.

Damage in Poor Planning

Such assignments result in unhappiness, slowing of work, lessening of quality of performance, and often in resignation of valuable workers, and we are not yet far enough away from V-J Day to feel that many good workers are available. Since the normal channels of recruiting personnel have yielded so little, even with an improved merit system, our state and county personnel offices have resorted to advertising in the public press for social workers. Even this has afforded little results. So we cannot look upon the loss of even a fairly good visitor as anything but disturbing.

Aside from such practical considerations, there is the necessity to plan assignments and reassignments, in these days of increased pressure, so that insofar as possible there is no damage to the person involved, and every effort is made to conserve her skills and security.

A visitor who had served four years on the staff of a public agency, was recently faced with a reassignment which represented to her an impossible situation. During her four years experience she had grown, by dint of careful and thoughtful supervision, from a rather insecure, not too well organized person to the point where she was able to handle a large case load in a responsible, orderly fashion.

Several months previous to her abrupt reassignment, she had been given, after careful preparation, a new type of case load, involving more varied family groups and embracing all the categories of aid. She had welcomed this opportunity and gone about organizing the job with zest. Her territory was suburban, which meant that visits had to be timed in relation to transportation, and that there were some inconveniences during the rainy and windy seasons. The stimulus of a job well done in spite of difficulties was a heady tonic to her, and the supervisor felt that she was steadily developing into a valuable person.

The agency in question has several zone offices which serve the entire city and county on a geographical basis. For administrative reasons it was suddenly decided to change the zone boundaries, so that the territory covered by the visitor was shifted to an outlying zone. The move was made more quickly than is usual in an agency of this kind, and the worker was not consulted until two days before the change was to take place.

Assignment to the new zone office meant that this worker would now spend an hour riding from her home to the office; twice the time it had taken to reach the former office. From the zone office to the territory it was another hour's ride, with three bus changes. She was not able to buy a car; and, for family reasons, she needed to be sure of arriving home at a definite hour in the early evening.

When the worker objected to the proposed plan and asked for a case load in a section of the city which was more conveniently located, her request was refused and she was accused of not showing loyalty to the agency or consideration for her clients. The latter was particularly damaging, since she felt her obligation to her clients genuinely and keenly. Her supervisor's attempt to point out the hazards for the worker in placing these additional strains on her brought no change in the point of view of the administrative staff whose responsibility it was to make reassignments.

During the first week of the new assignment, the worker was absent three days because of illness, although previously she had had a perfect health record. She was frank to say that she knew she had caught her cold because she had become so tired and discouraged. Though she recognized the psychosomatic factor in her discomfort, she seemed unable to handle it.

This is by no means an isolated instance in this postwar adjustment period. It may be expedient to make moves such as the one described, on an emergency basis, but they should still be well planned. Expedience should not be allowed to take precedence over good personnel practice.

The Intelligent Approach

We require visitors to study casework. They attend classes at the university, read literature in the field, and attempt to handle their cases according to the best accepted tenets of casework with individuals. Casework has to do with the dignity of the individual and is not, as every visitor knows, merely a technique which one must learn to use in dealing with clients. It is basic to an understanding of human nature and should not be confined to the classroom or the field. It is inherent in each intelligent individual's approach to other people.

Every worker has a right to expect acceptance from agency supervisors and administrators. Requests cannot all be granted but they should be received with dignity, given consideration and if impossible to grant, refusals should be well interpreted.

This visitor may work through her present difficulty, arrange her life to make it feasible to continue on the job. On the other hand she may quit, as there are other opportunities of employment in this same city which she might secure. In any case the agency has trouble. It either loses a good worker or it damages her and keeps her on, receiving from her, at least for

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a time, a quality of work which is not of the best and far below her capacity. In the case of a person such as this visitor, who by painstaking work on her own part and concentrated efforts from a supervisor, had progressed from painful self-effacement to effective independence, the destructive results seem very obvious.

The Human Touch

The ultimate goal under the law of a public, tax-supported social agency is good service to the client. Since service in this instance consists of the issuance, as constructively as possible, of cash grants or other means of securing food, shelter, and further necessities of existence, this function may be simply stated as "getting the money to the client."

Everything within the agency is designed with this in mind. Each process leads to this end. Good filing systems, efficient stenographic service, clear and useful recordings, adequate social service exchange clearance, a workable reception desk, good telephone service all have their part. But they would be worthless if there were not personnel to operate them. In the last analysis, just as the success of an army is said to be dependent on a good infantry, the success of a public agency depends upon the visitors. They must meet and also maintain certain standards or everything will stop.

The visitor has her standards and in order to maintain them she must keep up her equipment. Essential to this is a measure of satisfaction on the job. It would seem that the obligation of supervisor, personnel assistant, and administrator would be to contribute to this satisfaction as much as possible. There are times when it is necessary to do certain things that threaten this satisfaction. The exigencies of operation in times of stress sometimes force an occasional unwise or unfavorable decision. This disagreeable fact we can accept but let us not, in acceding to the demands of the moment, lose our human touch.

Don't Forget Your Country Cousin

A plan to remedy some difficulties hampering rural social work—by MATTIE CAL MAXTED, University of Arkansas.

The director of the New York School of Social Work recently remarked that its students came from nearly every state in the Union. It is not where students come from but where they go that counts. At the present time they do not go to rural areas.

Driving over rough country roads in an old jalopy in all kinds of weather isn't as easy as traveling by rapid transit. Evenings in a dingy rooming house where one's every act is scrutinized by the landlady and all the neighbors, aren't as pleasant as those based from a metropolitan apartment, with plenty of amusement and freedom to do as one pleases outside of working hours.

Low salaries reflect the low esteem in which social work is held in many sections of the country. Under the Arkansas merit system, for example, the salary of a typist ranges from $85 to $105 a month, of a telephone operator from $90 to $110, and that of a senior stenographer from $110 to $130. The range of a visitor's salary is from $100 to $120 a month. But although clerical positions pay as much or more than the visitor's positions, educational qualifications are lower. A typist, clerk, or stenographer calls for graduation from a standard four-year high school, for which can be substituted a maximum of two years' successful full time employment. A visitor must be a high school graduate with two years of college, for which can be substituted a maximum of two years successful employment.

City pastures are greener than this. The postwar prospects are for even more lush browsing grounds. Graduate trained social workers would be less than human if they turned instead to the dry stubble of many rural areas.

Strange Animal

Like his city cousin, the farmer must have a pretty clear idea of what social work is if he is ever to give his support to a state plan to employ a sufficient number of competent, well trained social workers. He does not now have a clear idea. Social work itself was just beginning to understand how valuable a person a social worker might be, and something of the kind of training she needed, when along came the depression. Almost overnight there was need for thousands of workers and only a handful with training available. Men and women on the farms in many parts of the country had not the faintest idea of what the creature called a social worker was supposed to do.

What they've seen in the intervening years hasn't helped them much. In the first rush, people desperately in need of work and willing to tackle anything, were given jobs and then classified as "social workers." Applicants emphasized their need for a job, not their qualifications. People got the idea that any one with a kind heart and common sense could do social work and that, if necessary, the common sense could be omitted.

Many in the rural states started their thinking about social workers in the same terms as did the clergyman who wrote to Mary Richmond in 1897. "You ask me," he stated, "what qualifications Miss Jane Smith has for the position of agent of the Charity Organization Society. She is a most estimable lady and the sole support of a widowed mother. It would be a real charity to give her a job." Or in terms of public approval for the person who was "employed to distribute relief because he had failed in the grocery business."

Since then we have given the man on the farm little more that is definite and understandable about the achievements he can expect from the social worker. He wants to know what the social worker did for the Jones family? She is untrained in most of our rural states, and often her net accomplishment was to raise taxes so that the Jones family could have three more babies for the public to support. Although salaries are low, many social workers are actually overpaid in terms of their training and the quality of their work. At the present time, one third of the visitors in the state department of public welfare in one southern state have a high school education or less, only six are college graduates,

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and none with any social work training.

Or the man on the farm may be curious enough to want to know what a *trained* worker could do for the Jones family. And every trained social worker knows the vicious circle started by that question. What she can do depends to a considerable extent on the resources available in the state and the community. These resources do not come into being until there is a sufficient demand for them. Such a demand cannot be created until there are some trained social workers competent to demonstrate their use. And so it goes. Mr. Public is so confused that he decides that he can get on a while longer without these newfangled ideas.

Suitable undergraduate training courses in our state universities and colleges is certainly one practical way to break this vicious circle. In many of our rural states I believe that undergraduate departments of social work are worthwhile even if they never produced a single professional social worker. They serve almost automatically to develop understanding and leadership among young people who will some day be influential in the state as teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, housewives, and businessmen. These can be our future social worker interpreters, more effective because they are not paid social workers.

Over and over, students after a few weeks of undergraduate study comment that they never knew there was so much to learn about social work. They say: "Why, the welfare director in our county is an old man who can scarcely read"; or, "There is an old lady who sits in the office and gives out a few grocery orders." During the summer terms when the classes are composed chiefly of teachers, school superintendents, and principals, they repeatedly say: "I never realized what a wide variety of activities social work embraced"; or, "I did not know that anyone could do anything about such conditions. I supposed they just existed. When I get back to my county I intend to see that we get a trained social worker."

In other ways, undergraduate training can help a state "pull itself up by its own bootstraps." While, as time goes on, a few highly trained workers from other schools may be enticed to come for supervisory positions, the beginnings of the professional achievement needed to build respect and support must come from the present staff workers. A large percentage of them now feel that the standards set for graduate trained personnel are far beyond their reach. One result is to stifle ambition for any improvement. The pace set by undergraduate departments, on the other hand, is not so unattainable. Facilities are nearer at hand. Of staff members who are encouraged to begin their training in this way, many will finish and get their degree and a few will go on to graduate training elsewhere.

States Are Different

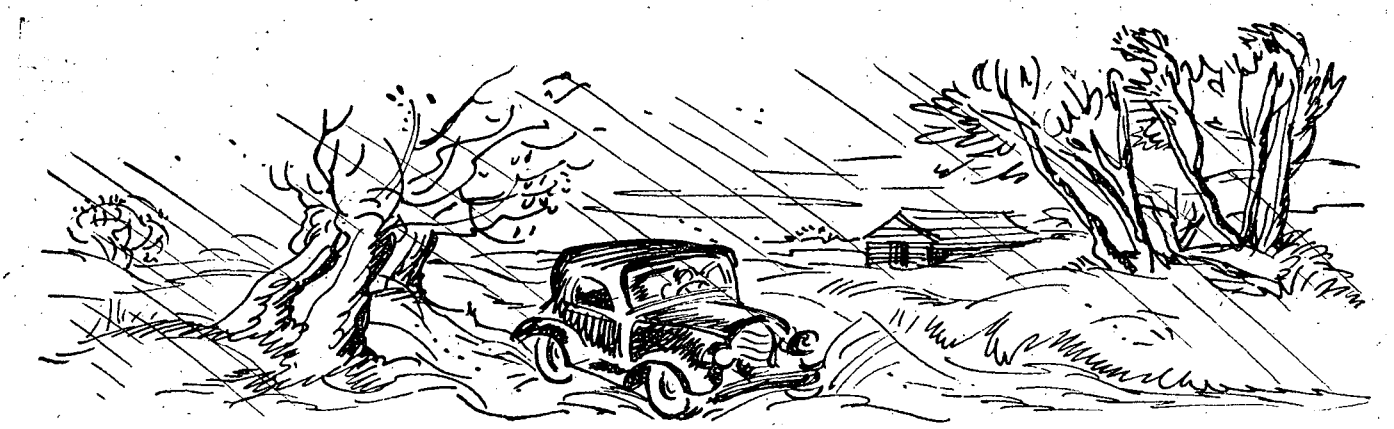
Even though it is "undergraduate" rather than "graduate," training within a state for positions in the state has certain practical advantages. The student learns about state conditions, problems, personnel, laws, and resources, with a detail that could not be the case in a school located elsewhere. Administrators often complain that workers from the graduate schools located in large cities are intolerant of the conditions which they find in states with few resources and make less effort to use the facilities that are available. Initial training in state colleges and universities also opens up possibilities for employment and advancement within the state itself, even though students have gone on for graduate training elsewhere. Thus the home state has a better chance of keeping the "cream of the crop."

Nor does my experience bear out the objection so frequently heard, that undergraduate training lowers the professional sights of its recipients. Of eight graduates from one southern university's department of social welfare who went on to take training in a graduate school, seven probably would not have gone except for the interest created by their undergraduate courses. We need not fear that the concept of high professional quality will be undermined by those who have even a little professional training. Rather we should fear those who have had no training at all and who do not know that any is necessary.

Too often, we who advocate undergraduate training are made to feel that we are arguing for less training. But the fact is that, in great sections of our country, a high percentage of the people occupying positions classified as social work have had little or no training. My plea is for *more* training for these people and for these positions.

No profession makes progress by training a group of workers by some theoretical standard, and then trying to find something for them to do. Rather, progress comes from the reverse process. A job needs to be done. Someone tries to do it as best he can. Gradually it becomes apparent that some particular kind of training will help a person to do a better job. Thus a profession grows—out of the realities of the experience of its practitioners.

Because of the great expansion of the Thirties, the graduate schools are now remote from great blocks of these practitioners. The undergraduate school makes it possible for many of them to improve themselves, and it can serve as a recruiting station for new workers. And in our rural states particularly, it can help break the vicious circle of poor work and meager funds by leavening the lump of ignorance and misinformation about what a social worker can do to help people with their problems.



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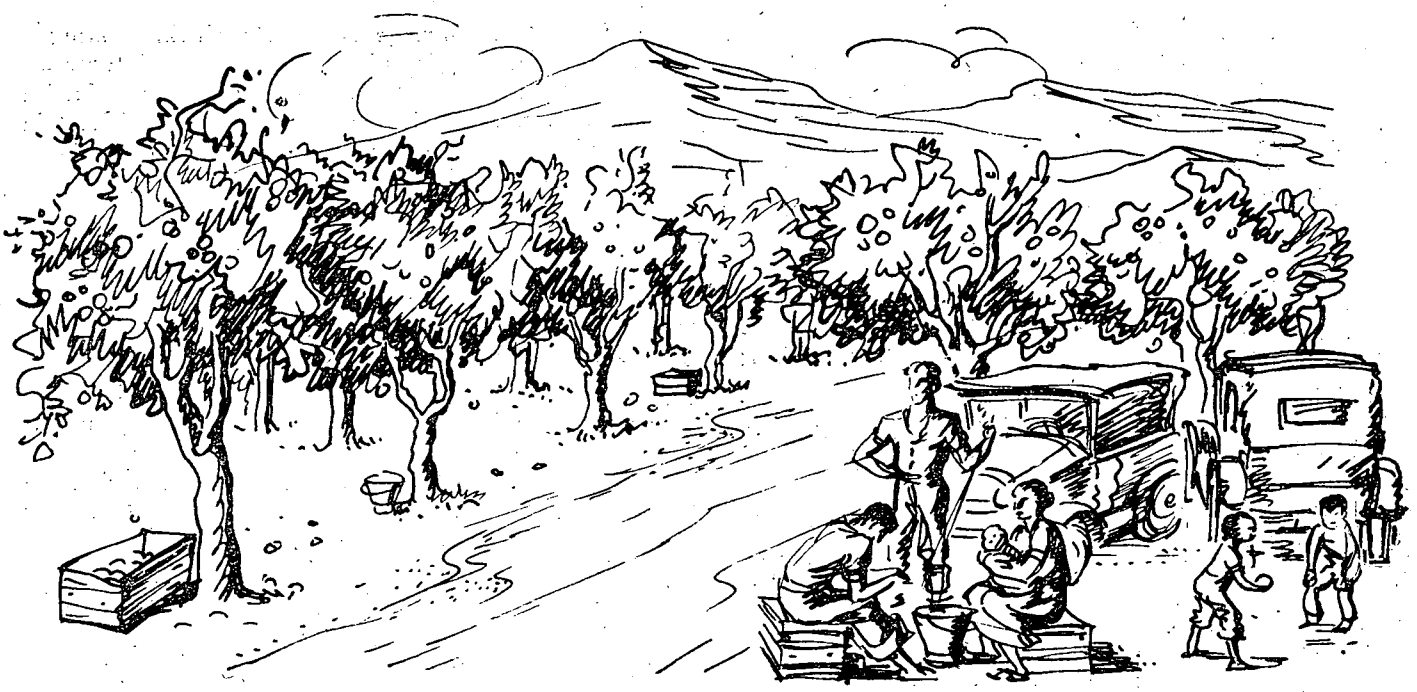

Drawings by Elizabeth Tazelaar for *Survey Midmonthly*

"Things Don't Change in a Day"

The new child welfare worker did a lot against great odds; but for Jimmy, it was "too little and too late."

COSETTE GORDON MULDER

Mary Adams pulled the car to a stop at the side of the highway and with the palm of her hand wiped the mist from the inside of the windshield. She drew a small piece of paper from the manila folder lying on the seat beside her and read again the neat precise handwriting. . . . *James Harkins, age 12, Old River Road. Absent October 3, 4, 5. Lazy, inattentive, poor student, habitually absent. Can't something be done? Signed . . . Ada G. Hawksworth.* She tucked the paper back in the folder, pressed her nose against the cold windowpane and peered out through the lashing rain.

She had never been out in this end of the valley before. She was new to Carrville, and so was her job—Child Welfare Worker and Supervisor of Attendance. It was a fine sounding title—too fine, perhaps. There had been a definite challenge in the attitude of the businessmen on the school board when they called her in to offer her the appointment. It was evident that most of them saw no need for a young idealistic social worker with "newfangled" ideas on how to handle kids. These kids were just tough and hard to manage. Let the "hookey cop" scare the tar out of them. But quiet, determined Mr. McComas, superintendent of schools and head of the board, had another point of view.

From the directions given at the school she couldn't be very far from the road. She turned the wheels of the car back onto the highway. The dreary rain fell in a steady drizzle. A big billboard loomed ahead and she read automatically as it flicked by . . . "YOU ARE NOW IN BEAUTIFUL RICH FLORES VALLEY HOME OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FINEST AND BEST APPLES. Sponsored by the CALIFORNIA APPLE GROWER'S ASSN."

She turned on to a narrow dirt road flanked on either side by well kept orchards. Row upon row of vigorous apple trees, with deep green foliage and laden with fruit, grew neatly spaced in the fertile dark loam. Stacked at the end of every other row were empty crates and boxes full to the brim with apples, while a few partially filled pails stood here and there under the trees. Some old jalopies and battered Model T Fords were parked at one spot off the road. Men and women in overalls and sweaters, seeking shelter from the sudden downpour, huddled in the back seats of the cars, looking at her with dull indifference as she drove by.

A mile or so farther on, the road curved through a barren stretch of sand, following a broad, dry riverbed. There were no houses in sight, but at the blind end of the road near a clump of scraggly willows, three water-soaked tents squatted in the rain. She parked the car and, picking her way through the slushy mud, crossed to the last tent in the row.

"Mrs. Harkins," she called, standing before the canvas flap which served as a door to the rectangular tent.

The rain dripped down the back of her neck. She drew up her coat collar and fastened the button.

"Mrs. Harkins," she called more insistently.

Her shoes were wet and her feet felt damp and cold.

"Jimmy . . . Jimmy Harkins, are

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you there?" she cried, more loudly.

There was a stirring inside. A small corner of the flap was pulled back and a pair of large, dark eyes peered suspiciously out.

"Jimmy, is that you? Please let me in. I'm from your school."

The dark eyes receded from the crack and the flap dropped limply open. Mary Adams stooped and stepped inside. A small slight boy, looking no more than nine or ten, dressed in faded dirty pants and a sleazy blue shirt, with the wide anxious eyes of an animal at bay, backed slowly down the tent.

"I'm not Jimmy," he said in a flat, troubled voice. "Nobody ever calls me Jimmy. Just James."

"Well, James. I'm Miss Adams. I don't suppose you know me," she replied pleasantly, "I'm new at your school. I came to see if you were sick because you haven't been to school lately."

"I thought you were the hookey cop when you drove up," he said slowly, hostilely.

She smiled. "No, I only came because I thought I might be able to help you get to school. I'm no policeman."

He sat cautiously down on the rim of the cot which stretched across the rear of the tent, but his brown eyes, in his pale thin face with its high cheek bones and broad forehead, remained fixed on her suspiciously.

"May I sit down so that we can talk?" she asked, sinking on to the rickety double bed crowded up at right angles to the cot upon which he sat.

"Sure, if you want," he mumbled, dropping his eyes uncomfortably. His thin, frail, almost transparent hands plucked at a button on his shirt, twisting it round and round.

"Your mother is not at home," Mary Adams ventured.

"No, she's out pickin' with my step-dad and my brother, Steve. They don't come home till dark mostly."

"Well, they ought to be coming back soon. It doesn't look as if the rain will let up," she said cheerfully.

"They'll pick if they can. We need the money," he said in a low voice, swinging one leg back and forth nervously, his thin bare ankles protruding from the top of a clumsy worn shoe which seemed three sizes too big for him.

"Wish I could work, too," he added thoughtfully, gazing down at the small hole in the bottom of his shoe.

The rain beat steadily on the peaked roof of the tent. At the bottom of the tent, where the pegs were driven into the ground, tiny rivulets of water trickled under the canvas and seeped into the dirt floor. Suddenly he broke into a spasm of dry rasping coughing, hunching forward, his narrow shoulders racking convulsively.

"Do you have a cold, Jimmy?"

"No, ma'am; I jest cough some times," he gasped. Catching his breath and steadying himself, he looked at her

appraisingly. His face clouded sullenly.

"I hate school," he burst out, "wish I never had to go."

"Why do you feel that way, Jimmy?"

"O, I don' know . . . the fellas pick on me all the time . . . call me 'Bones' 'cause I'm so skinny . . . I sure wish I could lick 'em. . . . They put me back a grade when we came from Modesto . . . and Miss Hawksworth said . . ." Haltingly, inarticulately, he went on and on. . . .

The next morning early, Mary Adams was at her desk in the grammar school, tapping out reports and recommendations to the teachers on her work of the day before. As she thumbed through a pile of slips, her eye fell upon the words . . . "lazy, inattentive, poor student, habitually absent. Can't something be done? . . . signed Ada G. Hawksworth." She sighed and shook her head. That was a big order. There were many things she could and would do. But, when all was said and done, would they be enough? Jimmy's wan, troubled little face wavered before her. She squared her shoulders and climbed the stairs to Miss Hawksworth's classroom.

The children were just trooping in to take their places. Jimmy, with a big smudge across one cheek, wearing a pair of patched unironed overalls, sidled past her, giving her a furtive anxious glance, as he took his seat in the last row. Miss Adams motioned for Miss Hawksworth to step out into the cloakroom.

"I'd like to speak to you about Jimmy," she began agreeably.

"James? . . . James Harkins is one of my worst pupils—lazy, indifferent."

"Isn't it possible," asked Miss Adams, "that James may not be well? He's so thin and small—looks undernourished. And do you think his hearing is all right? He says sometimes he doesn't hear what you say. Have you ever seen where he lives, Miss Hawksworth?"

"No," she snapped impatiently, "somewhere out on River Road. He's one of those migrant children. We had to keep him back a year, he's moved around so much, and he isn't going to get promoted this term unless he improves in a hurry. Looks as if we've got that family on our hands—been here three seasons already. That's the trouble with those pickers. Come here once for the crops and just settle down. Know a good thing when they see it," she laughed icily, "the classes are simply overcrowded now with those children."

Miss Adams repressed a sigh. "James is discouraged, I think. He's struggling against a lot of handicaps," she said. "I'll try to find some doctor to examine him, then we'll know better what to expect of him. I do need your help."

"Well, we'll see. I've been here a long time and you newcomers never understand the conditions here. I hope you're not wasting your time," and her sharp jaw snapped shut.

The noon bell sounded; doors flew open and instantly the quiet halls resounded with the murmur of voices, boisterous shouts, and the hurry and scurry of countless eager feet. Mary Adams cut across the school grounds by the left wing and threaded her way through the students laughing and jostling for position in the cafeteria line.

"O, shucks, Tom, they've only got beef stew today," one boy called, straining to see the menu by the door.

"Never mind. I'm hungry, get me that. I'll be back," a voice shouted in reply.

A small boy was seated at the end of a long bench against the wall outside the building. He was looking

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away from the line, with an air of unconcern and munching a large apple, but one bare heel gouged out a deep hole in the dust as his foot swung nervously back and forth. Miss Adams walked toward him.

"Hello there, Jimmy," she said warmly. "Having your lunch?"

He glanced up in surprise and a quick smile spread over his face. He nodded his head, beaming. "Yes," he said shyly and looked down at the apple.

That afternoon Mary Adams visited the superintendent in his office and quickly she poured forth the story of Jimmy. "Mr. McComas, he needs to have some kind of a small job which will bring him money and a feeling of accomplishing something. And he needs a good hot meal every day at school. Is there anyway we can arrange these things?"

Mr. McComas's round face grew grave. "Well now, I can see what you mean, Miss Adams. But the school board has voted no money for school lunches and jobs are hard to get now, even little jobs." Noting the expression of deep concern on her face, he went on: "You mustn't take these things too seriously. We have, as you know, hundreds of these children in our school system. We simply don't have funds to help them all and, besides, I think you know the board does not feel they are our responsibility. Their parents come here and pay no taxes, nothing for the upkeep of the schools. I'm sorry really, because I like your approach to these problems. But we just have to go slowly, Miss Adams, things don't change in a day."

However, Mary Adams would not take No for an answer. Each night she scanned the short column of *Help Wanted* ads in the paper; she inquired among the teachers if any needed a small boy to help at home in the garden; she phoned the Carrville *Star* to ask if there were a carrier route open; and, at last, when she heard that the janitor's assistant was leaving town she hurried to the plant superintendent's office in the high school to urge that Jimmy be given the job.

When Jimmy was put to work sweeping out the halls after school at a couple of dollars a week, he went at it as if the entire maintenance of the school buildings depended upon his efforts. Sometimes in the crowded hallways, between classes, she would notice him stoop to pick up a paper carelessly tossed aside by a passing student. And in the late afternoon she would come upon him in the silent halls, in a swirl of dust, sweeping down the stairs with a big broom, whistling softly to himself. Some of the boys began to treat him with a new respect.

"Gee, Bones, when'd yu get this job?" she heard one boy ask.

"Oh, a while back," he responded casually, and as an afterthought added, menacingly, "my name's not Bones. It's Jimmy."

"O.K. then Jimmy. Don't get sore."

On the afternoon he got his first small pay he stopped by her office to show it to her, pointing with satisfaction to his name—James Harkins—neatly typed on the official looking county check. They discussed how he could best spend it. He readily agreed that most of it should go for lunches in the cafeteria and suggested, himself, that he would like to save the balance until he had enough to buy a brand new pair of shoes—"just like Doug's," he added.

But the cough grew steadily worse, and Miss Adams called several of the town's prominent physicians. One was just leaving on a vacation; another was too busy with his private practice to take "outside" cases; another felt he was doing all the charity work he could do at the hospital. Finally, she reached one who replied understandingly: "Bring the boy up. I'll be glad to check him over."

Jimmy's dark eyes grew round with apprehension when she told him of the visit to the doctor, but he went quietly with her the next day and sat solemn-faced in the doctor's modest waiting room. Two days later the doctor reported:

". . . malnutrition . . . not very well developed physically . . . undersized . . . a temporary impediment to his hearing which can be taken care of. The X-ray plates show a slight shadow on the left lung. Nothing to be alarmed about at present, but he should have adequate rest, good food, and be dressed warmly, and sleep in a warm, dry, well-ventilated room at night . . . ."

That evening, Miss Adams drove out along the highway for another talk with Mrs. Harkins. She found the family around the supper table.

"'Lo there, Mis' Adams, come right on in," Mrs. Harkins sang out loudly. "What brings you out this time of night?"

"I wanted to talk with you," Miss Adams said and sank down on one of the beds.

"Sure thing, soon as I scrape up these dishes. James, run on outside an' see if that water's het up on the stove yit."

Mr. Harkins leaned back, pulled out an old pipe and slowly stuffed it with tobacco. Steve got up, moved to the back of the tent and threw himself wearily on the double bed.

"Been a long day," he said.

Wiping her hands on a big apron, Mrs. Harkins pushed her gray hair off her forehead and sank down heavily on the cot beside Mary Adams.

"Mrs. Harkins," Miss Adams began, "Jimmy told you that we had arraigned for him to see a doctor. didn't he?"

Mrs. Harkins lifted her weather-beaten wrinkled face: "Yes . . . Yes he tole me."

"The doctor says," Miss Adams went on, "that Jimmy needs special care for a while. Good food and a place to live that's warm and dry."

Mrs. Harkins looked up quickly, the flickering light of the kerosene lamp casting deep shadows on her careworn face. She reached over and gripped Miss Adam's knee.

"There ain't nothin' wrong with him, is there?" she said fiercely.

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"No, nothing serious—his cough." And Miss Adams explained what the doctor had said. "So you see," she concluded, "if it is at all possible you should move from this tent."

Mrs. Harkins's eyes traveled across the dimly lit tent and rested upon her husband's rugged, lined face. He looked at her steadily.

"We ain't got a chance," she said slowly. "The season's jest about over. Steve got laid off today, and we're sure t' git it—maybe this week, maybe next. We ain't got a chance."

But Mary Adams left more determined than ever. There must be a way. She searched the town for some very cheap house in which the Harkins could live. But nowhere did she find a landlord so poor or so charitable that he was willing to take a chance on renting to a family "working the apples."

The indifferent, bleary eyed manager of the old migrant camp on the outskirts of town, with its little square wooden cubicles crowded together in a dusty open lot, merely eyed her coldly and shook his head when she asked if he had any vacancies.

In the weeks which followed, Jimmy kept at his job faithfully and managed with her help to buy a good wool jacket and pair of corduroy trousers. He looked very nice when he lined up with his classmates to march down the aisle to take a special part in the Thanksgiving exercises, his head held high, a new look of confidence and serious intent on his boyish face. Even his health seemed better with the tonic the doctor had given him. He had put on a few pounds, the hollows in his cheeks filled out a bit and he did not cough quite so much.

Coming into her office late one November afternoon after her last call, she found a note propped up on the roll of her typewriter. "Dear Miss Adams," it read, "I just wanted to tell you that Miss Hawksworth says I'm going to get promoted hurrah, and Doug asked me over to shoot marbles at his house Saturday. Jimmy."

An air of expectancy hung over the school the last few days before Thanksgiving. The children talked eagerly among themselves of how they would spend their holiday, of visits they were to make to grandparents and relatives, of the family gatherings planned round their tables on Thanksgiving Day.

Classroom walls were decorated with bright pictures of the Pilgrim fathers clipped from magazines, and fat turkey gobblers were hung on the molding above the blackboard in their rooms. A large horn of plenty spilling forth luscious red apples and oranges, yellow squash and pumpkins, was artistically arranged on the hall table by one of the teachers. As if in keeping with the spirit of the season, the cold winter weather had set in and a biting wind blew across the valley carrying with it a driving rain which did not let up for several days. On the last day of school, Miss Adams was hurrying through the hall when she heard Miss Hawksworth calling her.

"Oh, Miss Adams," she said, "I've been so busy I forgot to let you know that James has been absent for the past three days. He's been so regular lately I can't imagine what's happened."

Mary Adams quickly threw her coat over her shoulders and, dodging across the muddy playground, went at once to her car. The rain gushed down over the windshield and little crystals of hail glanced off the hood and fenders of the car.

The turn-off through orchards was slippery with mud, and water stood in the tracks along the road. On the flat, bleak riverbed the tents stood drenched and dejected in the rain. She stopped the car abruptly, jerked on the brake, and hurried across the road. She paused before the tent.

"Jimmy," she called loudly, "Jimmy."

There was a faint stirring inside. She pulled back the flap and stepped through. In a welter of damp, tattered quilts, Jimmy lay on the cot at the back of the tent, only his tousled head and dark eyes peeping out. His face was flushed and beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead.

"Jimmy, Jimmy," she cried. "How long have you been sick?"

His big, feverish eyes turned up toward her. "I thought you'd come," he murmured.

"Your mother, Jimmy? Where is your mother?"

His breathing was heavy and labored. "She . . . they went with the Wilsons . . . coupla days work in Salinas." He coughed, closing his eyes and pressing his small hand sharply to his chest. "I stayed. I . . . I . . . didn't wanna stay 'way from school."

Quickly she picked up a quilt and wrapped it about him. "I'm going to take you to a hospital," she said. "Put your arm over my shoulder, I think I can carry you."

The hours passed. The sky brightened dully outside. A nurse came in and snapped off the light. Then the door opened and the doctor came in and stood looking at her soberly.

"He is still in a coma. He will not regain consciousness. Would you like to . . . ?"

She rose stiffly and shook her head. Unseeing, she opened the door and moved down the hallway. On the stone steps outside she stopped, staring out over the valley which lay rich and abundant in the early dawn of Thanksgiving Day.

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Good Intent Is Not Enough

How one state uncovered the truth about unfair commitments, reported by DOROTHY DURLING, court clinic psychologist.

The judgments of psychologists, psychiatrists, and judicial personnel about offenders against the law—usually made in good faith—may be very fallible indeed. Social workers are sometimes not sufficiently aware of this to protect their clients from unjust commitment.

Although such incidents occur everywhere, usually without publicity, in Massachusetts in the spring of 1946 a particular chain of circumstances turned the spotlight on a group classified as defective delinquents. Though these people had been committed for life, it was revealed that many of them were really not mentally defective either by I.Q. or social criteria, and that given proper treatment, they could be safely paroled to the community.

One girl who had been so classified became the subject of debate in the Massachusetts State Parole Board, precipitating the resignation, in protest, of a prominent board member. Encouraged—or so many believed—by the ensuing publicity, the men prisoners at the Charlestown State Prison rebelled, and this led in turn to a statewide investigation of prisons, paroles, and the laws governing defective delinquents in particular. As a result, Lewis E. Lawes, formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison, was invited to make a survey of the tangled situation and report to the governor.

The offender in question was a girl whose "crime" was giving birth to an illegitimate child, and who had been recommended for parole to her own mother by the staff of the reformatory. This girl had been committed at an earlier time to a state school for the feebleminded. She was released from the school when it was established there that she was not mentally defective. However, when she became pregnant, she was classified as a defective delinquent and sent to the reformatory to remain there at the discretion of the parole board. Even though the staff twice recommended parole to her own mother, it was refused. It was in protest against this refusal, which came as a climax to a long series of allegedly severe decisions, that the parole board member resigned.

When a Boston newspaper asked the former chairman of the board for an opinion, he supported the stand of the resigning member, and added: "Oftentimes motherhood will give a woman an urge to respectable living, even though the child is illegitimate. . . . To condemn such a woman perpetually by refusing recommendation for parole made by an experienced and extremely able staff . . . seems to me ill advised."

Doubtful Diagnosis

Once classified as defective delinquents—sometimes without even the doubtful protection of a mental test—these young people have been at the mercy of courts and parole boards without time limit. About four years ago, following enactment of some new legislation in their behalf, some of them were transferred to other institutions, given new examinations, and subsequently paroled, thus raising the gravest doubts about the diagnosis which disposed of their cases in the first place.

Of the boys so transferred, a Boston newspaper quoted a superintendent of a Massachusetts institution as saying: "Most of these kids never committed any crime and certainly nothing which justifies their being locked up for life." He stated, according to the press report, that since the first group of defective delinquents had been transferred there four years ago, he had paroled 87 out of 185, and of the 87 fewer than 12 had been returned for violation of parole, and those were for minor violations.

The governor's commission, reporting on June 5 of this year, urged revision of the laws governing defective delinquents, and added the comment: ". . . In numerous cases, children and women have been confined as defective delinquents with no hope of release, for minor misdemeanors and . . . in some instances the children who were merely disobedient were classified as defective delinquents and placed in confinement for life terms in accord with the law as it now stands."

After twenty years experience as a clinic psychologist, the writer knows that the planning and operation of clinics is often not wise nor imaginative enough in terms of human values. Recently two girls about nineteen years old, charged with sex delinquencies, were brought into the courtrooms where three examiners were to see them. One of the girls had had no breakfast that morning, and was suffering from a copiously running cold. She was nervous and upset, and it was difficult to reassure her sufficiently to conduct the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test which was to be given. The test was interrupted by a hurried trip to the washroom which she could reach only by going through a hall where her relatives were waiting, and this upset her again. When she finished the "intelligence test," she had to pass on immediately to other examiners for tests of reading, arithmetic, and other school subjects, a test of practical information, and a physical examination.

To expect anyone to display herself fairly under such conditions is ridiculous. Even as it was, both girls tested within the 70 to 80 I.Q. range, thus raising doubts about whether they could justly be classified as mental defectives. The social worker interested—doubtless at her wits' end—wanted something done with the girls, and it seemed likely for a time that they would be sent to a state school for the feebleminded. The judge who heard the complaint refused to send them there but put them on probation.

Laws Are Too Severe

The present publicity about prisons began with some newspaper articles about a case at The Women's Reformatory. About half of the 400 women and girls imprisoned there are committed for sex offenses, on a basis of laws whose severity seems truly incredible. Massachusetts law provides five years for adultery, two years for fornication, two years for idle and disorderly conduct, two years for "lewd and lascivious conduct."

Mr. Lawes, in his report to the governor, spoke of the archaic "double standard" penal code, under which a woman convicted on a morals charge is treated as a felon, while the same offense in the man's case is treated as

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a misdemeanor. Surely there is something wrong with a system which upholds the double standard to the extent of imprisoning a girl five years for adultery, and at the same time gives the man involved only two years. During its 1946 session, the legislature considered a bill to reduce the sentence for adultery from five years to two years. The proposed change was defeated, and the matter will again be introduced in the 1947 session.

In the application of these laws there is no strong, sure policy and control. One girl who is illegitimately pregnant will be taken care of at home, or by a social agency; another will be sentenced depending on chance, influence, and the particular inclinations of the judge who hears the complaint. The writer has noted that many reformatory girls have been from families who had first come to the attention of the authorities or welfare workers in some other way, such as a domestic fracas involving the police, or just a simple application for relief. One girl, whose "husband" had struck her grandfather in a quarrel, reported the incident to the police and the ensuing investigation revealed that the girl and her partner were united only by common-law marriage. Consequently, the girl was sent to the reformatory on a morals charge.

No one with a realistic sense of our common social life and its problems condones sex offenses. It is true that many of these girls need correction, restraint, and training in the art of social living. But the severity and inequality of the present system is marked. Mr. Lawes recommended a special parole board to handle women's cases, consisting of the institution's superintendent, a psychiatrist, a physician or teacher, and a social worker. While such a proposal is probably, as one observer commented, "too far reaching in terms of Massachusetts' experience," it recalls the current penological theory which would take from the courts much of the power over offenders which they have had in the past and confer these on a special board made up of professional people.

Unfair Penalty

A factor which often influences a diagnosis or decision unduly is the mere fact that the subject has been imprisoned or institutionalized before. Let us say that a girl has been sent to prison or an institution by reason of a mistake. Even so, this fact will militate against her in the minds of many people so that, thereafter, a much heavier burden of proof that she can lead a useful life lies on her and her unlucky relatives.

Even undeserved punishment can induce a feeling of guilt. The girl must not only rise above the immense damage to her self-confidence which results from the imprisonment, but thereafter must live up to higher standards of self-control, personal morality, and self-effacement than her critics themselves ever try to attain. Mr. Lawes, in his report, mentioned the young girl parolee whose parole officer warned her landlady she "should be watched," with the result that the landlady told the neighbors, and insisted on accompanying the girl to church.

Our society is apt to distinguish too starkly between those who have been forcibly detained behind walls and those who have not been, though their behavior may have been similar. Seldom are these unfortunate people again accorded full human respect. But the place to take hold of this tangled web of injustices is at the beginning. Social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and judicial personnel must all sharpen their awareness and the tools of their trade to prevent incomplete diagnosis and unfair commitments.

Test for Democracy

LENI CAHN discusses the civic role of the foreign-born volunteers in "a postwar world crying for international unity."

These last four crucial years of war have been a moral and political test for the United States, which, although spared the ravages of war on its own territory, awaited the reverberations of events abroad with the same anxieties and same joys as those closer to the battlefields. These years have been also important as a test for American democracy and the validity of its melting pot theory.

How has the country stood this test, considering the existing multiplicity of peoples and the diversity of nationalities, languages and cultures on its soil? Has this diversity been a threat to the moral unity of the Republic or has it, on the contrary, added to its strength and helped the civic spirit triumph over these divisions? Has the cultural balance been more upset or has the democratic ideal of interaction and integration received new stimulus through these critical years?

Most newcomers, even before they have sworn allegiance to the flag, are deeply aware of their obligation and eager to do their full share in making a reality of American ideals. They usually make every effort to become a part of this particular national culture, knowing very well that their personal and social future largely depends upon the degree of their assimilation. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the United States, although owing her very existence to those who come from foreign lands, has set up innumerable barriers in order to prevent or at least prolong the process of integration of the foreign-born. It takes a long time before the immigrant is permitted to develop a feeling of "belonging," of shedding the "foreigner" and of becoming an integral part of of the country of his choice. Sadly enough, some groups never "belong," regardless of their efforts.

The person who is in the position of having given up the old country but not yet being fully accepted by the new country, is subject to a two-way pull, which is difficult to bear in times of peace. Such a pull is infinitely worse in times of war, because the insecurity resulting from rejected attempts at integration find expression in an upsurge of nationalistic feeling and a stronger identification with their former homeland.

Despite this ambivalence, which existed during the war, it scarcely seems necessary to mention the loyal support which the various nationality groups have given to the war effort.

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They have come to treasure the democratic institutions of this country, and have shown themselves eager to defend them. Though widely differing in political opinions, in general they found themselves in agreement on the repudiation of Nazi doctrines of hate and on the urgency of relief action for its victims.

For most nationality groups it was as natural and real to provide those who were, directly or indirectly, victims of the war, with food and clothing as it was for their men in active service to fight the aggressors in actual warfare.

Meeting the Challenge

Many foreign groups, for years, have supported and operated social agencies of their own, partly on a national, partly on a local basis, providing with care and intelligence for their sick, homeless, orphaned and aged. After the outbreak of the war many of these agencies became the nucleus for foreign war relief work. The majority of these grew out of the federation of national lodges, benevolent societies, fraternal unions, sickness benefit societies, social clubs and others.

Before the establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board, there already existed eleven national agencies, organized for the purpose of foreign war relief work, to which another five were added later. Until 1942 each agency was responsible for its own money raising campaigns. They organized house-to-house campaigns, knitted and sewed, collected and processed goods-in-kind, carried out their plans for shipment of supplies abroad, and established centers for foreign servicemen.

Eager to do their unmost in relieving suffering and distress among their former countrymen, they organized bazaars, parties, exhibits, lectures, presentations of authentic films, and many other money raising devices. They were enthusiastic, indefatigable and full of zest, with the result that millions of dollars and tremendous amounts of goods-in-kind could be sent abroad for relief purposes.

In most instances, the work was done almost entirely on a nationality basis in which thousands of volunteers participated under the able leadership of foreign community leaders, who were experienced in civic and social activities, and displayed admirable resourcefulness and imagination. Many of their techniques have been exemplary and have served as a spur to war relief work in the wider field.

This spontaneous move was followed by the establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board and the National War Fund, both of which were established in 1942 "for the purpose of controlling in the public interest charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and welfare arising from war created needs." Consequently, all agencies, formerly absorbed with their own money raising campaigns, were asked to submit their sovereignty to that of the National War Fund and to reorganize their national committees for purposes of unified action. This further meant that instead of collecting goods and money independently, the foreign war relief agencies were requested to support the local War Chests in their annual campaigns, proportions of which in turn were allocated to their own relief projects according to a carefully established quota system.

Nobody will disagree that the efforts made by the various war relief agencies before the establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board were often conflicting and overlapping, costly and wasteful in manpower and in funds. They had become a terrific strain upon the energies and resources of the public, without offering any guarantee that the donations made would be spent wisely and go into the most desirable channels. Protection of the public from solicitation from too many sources and establishment of strong leadership in war relief work had become an indisputable necessity.

The Pro's and Con's

In a survey recently made in San Francisco it was learned that during the war there were fourteen foreign war relief agencies registered with the President's War Relief Control Board, eleven of which had already existed before the creation of the Board. In addition there were a number of other foreign war relief agencies which, for various reasons, had not become member agencies of the National War Fund. All these organizations, except British, Russian, and United China Relief, originally were organized on a nationality basis and made their appeals primarily to the people of their own minority group.

British War Relief, from the start, had become a concern of a wider community group because of the close relationship which existed between our two allied nations. Russian War Relief represented the merger of a series of Russian organizations which had been functioning independently. Considering the cautious and often conflicting attitudes of people towards the USSR, it was in the agency's interest to have a broadly representative board, including both Americans and Russians. United China Relief, which also represented a merger of many Chinese agencies, had from the beginning the support of the American public at large which welcomed this opportunity for expressing its sympathy and compassion for the suffering people of China.

Committee Participation

While some of the San Francisco agencies were highly organized, others had set up unofficial committees and carried out their program in accordance with directives received from their national headquarters. Most agencies were represented on the state War Chest, either directly or through a state representative designated by national boards. The majority of agencies worked with volunteers exclusively. While British, Russian and United China Relief drew their volunteer forces from the public at large, the other agencies worked almost entirely with volunteers from their own colonies. However, all groups, without exception, enjoyed the generous support from the wider American citizenry which contributed to war relief work individually and in groups, as well as through its churches, colleges, and other organizations.

The volunteers in foreign war relief work were engaged in a variety of activities, ranging from giving direct service to acting on their respective boards and committees where they carried administrative responsibilities. After the organization of the War Chest, it was found in San Francisco that many of the foreign war relief agencies were unable to see an organic relation existing between the Chest and their own organizations.

As long as they worked independently, they knew that the money, collected within their own ranks and often under personal sacrifice, would be invested in a new canteen in France, a mobile kitchen in Greece, an ambulance in Belgium. This sense of affiliation with the receiving country disappeared almost completely after

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the creation of the War Chest with which they were only loosely connected. They could not be reached by speakers' bureaus, nor by the highly standardized publicity material which they were asked to distribute and which had been prepared by a hired publicity staff with which they had nothing in common.

Little effort was made to reach the foreign groups at their roots and to explain to them directly the reasons for combined action and unified campaigns. In San Francisco it was found that there existed a certain amount of confusion even among some of the agency leaders in regard to the rather cumbersome quota system, and that they in turn were unable to interpret the system intelligently to their respective committees.

The result, in some instances, was a diminishing of the auxiliary's sense of responsibility and initiative. Many felt discouragement at their pioneer efforts in trying to reach out into new and untried fields of service. Since most of the planning was done for them and not with them, there was growing resistance; they had the feeling that their distributions disappeared into a maze. As one of the foreign community leaders expressed it, war relief work was no longer democratic but had become bureaucratic.

On the other hand there was a number of agencies which felt richly compensated for having become affiliated with the National War Fund. They seemed to feel that the unification of effort in foreign war relief work had provided a unique experience for doing things together on an intercultural and interracial basis and a challenge for future partnership in community work. While "old" Americans have gained new insights and increasing understanding of other cultural groups, many of the foreign nationality groups have become better acquainted with American ways of doing and thinking. This has helped to break down walls of prejudice and ignorance and to strengthen the desire for closer partnership in the future.

For Peacetime Projects

These wartime experiences should not have been in vain. Thousands of volunteers from foreign colonies who served in foreign war relief agencies all over the country, have or will soon become free for other community services. Many among them do not wish to retreat to their prewar status but are ready and willing to give their loyal support to essential public and private community projects.

It is interesting to note that since the end of the war a great deal has been said and written about the future use of volunteers in peacetime agencies, but it is practically impossible to detect any literature mentioning the specific role which the foreign-born volunteer could assume in a postwar world which is crying for international unity and understanding. Very few of the recent studies, made in regard to the continuation of centralized volunteer services mention the intercultural and interracial aspect of the question. Although the framework has been set for centralized volunteer services in a great many cities throughout the country, there seems to be little planning for the inclusion of volunteers from foreign relief agencies. Nor is there any unanimity of opinion as to their place in the general field of social welfare.

The alarming increase of racial and cultural prejudices, which finds expression in the revival of such movements as the Ku Klux Klan, for instance, would make it seem quite important that future projects should not overlook the role which volunteers recruited from the various nationality groups could play in unified community action.

Experience gained in the war has amply proven the ability of peoples from every race, nationality background, color and creed to hold themselves to difficult assignments with resourcefulness, endurance and intelligence. They brought to these jobs many special skills, as well as devotion and enthusiasm. Their record of achievement is their best guarantee for their ability and willingness to serve.

If the spirit of sharing mutual responsibility could not always be achieved during the war, if contacts between their own agencies and those of the wider community have been few and far between, every effort should be made to bridge this gap in the future. It seems that it should not be too difficult to invite representatives from various nationality groups to participate, not only in volunteer work at large but in their administration as well. Such representation of different

Highlight

The author of "Test for Democracy" writes on the basis of her study of community integration of foreign groups through war relief agencies in San Francisco. The study, completed in 1946, was submitted as a master's thesis to the graduate school of social welfare at the University of California.

Miss Cahn describes, in her study, an organization which, working "quietly but persistently" from the time of its formation in 1943, helped to promote better understanding of the entire relief program and of the place of the individual in it. Organized as the United Nations Council for Northern California, it was composed of fourteen agencies: Belgian War Relief Society, British War Relief Association, Czechoslovak Relief Fund, United China Relief, American Denmark Relief, American Relief for France, Greek Relief Association, American Relief for Italy, American Relief for Norway, Philippine War Relief, Polish War Relief, The Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief and the United Yugoslav Relief Fund.

The purpose of the organization, according to the preamble to the constitution, is "that the work of war relief, relations with the War Chest agencies, and the fostering of friendly and cultural relations among the United Nations may be promoted through cooperative effort of the several relief organizations already existent in this community or which may be hereafter formed." The council consists of one delegate from each agency.

The council not only stimulated participation of its member agencies in clothing drives, but served as a clearing house for exchange. For instance, under its auspices, Filipinos who had no use for heavy winter clothing exchanged these with Russians who were anxious to trade light garments unsuitable for the winter climate. As time went on, not only were clothing and ideas exchanged, but volunteers were loaned from one organization to another which might be working under special pressure.

During the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, the council offered its services to the delegates, and as a result of the requests received, set up and operated a shopping and information center for the duration of the conference.

Interviews with representatives of the fourteen member agencies led Miss Cahn to conclude that the gain in intercultural relations from the close association of the members of these war relief agencies could not be measured, but that it had certainly "been appreciated as a friendly gesture in the right direction."

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national and racial groups on the boards and committees of the Community Chest, its member agencies, and on other advisory boards, commissions and councils, would insure all citizens their fair participation in community matters.

More complete participation of minority groups in peacetime agencies, including a continued program of public relations, interpretation, and education would help to cultivate the "science of human relationships," so much needed for the future elimination of intercultural and interracial frictions and misunderstandings. It would help to create new opportunities for the release of human talents and energies, and to merge special opinions and attitudes into decisions of broad public purpose.

Youth Loves Music

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, Survey Associates' business manager and nonprofessional violinist, tells what he learned as a volunteer producer of Red Cross shows for GI audiences.

William Kapell, the brilliant twenty-three-year-old American pianist, had struck the last chord of Chopin's *Polonaise in A Flat*. Hospitalized soldiers rushed to the foot of the platform, clamored for encores and his autograph. They had just listened to him play forty minutes of Scarlatti, Bach, Rachmaninoff, Shostakovich, Chopin as he had played it to packed concert halls. They had heard, too, Annette Burford, young coloratura soprano, sing twenty minutes of classics and show tunes. That week the hospital paper, under photographs of the performers, reported: "Both 'long hair' and 'short hair' patients enjoyed every bit of it . . . the audience was enthralled."

To be sure, all of our young men in military service did not prefer Bach to Bing Crosby. But the popular notion that young America is wholly "jazz minded" has been thoroughly exploded. Time after time in entertainments here and abroad, the GI demonstrated that he liked to turn out for an evening of music and would stay to the last note. But the war experience also taught us something about how to "package" musical entertainment so that young people would be interested in and not bored by it. If we will apply in peacetime some of these very practical lessons, perhaps this generation will lay the foundations for a cultural interest of which America may come to be very proud.

I have found, for example, in planning an evening of music as recreation for GI's that it is best to omit the word "concert" in the announcements. Dyed in the wool music lovers will come to a concert, of course. But more boys will come and remain if the event is called "Musical Varieties." To youth, there is something forbidding about the word "concert." It implies formality, sitting with clasped hands, forced culture, whereas Musical Varieties arouses curiosity, sounds like fun. One should not, however overplay this informality of title or his audience is apt to walk out. Early in the war, a concert unit of girls was billed as "The Sixteen Lovelies." The masculine audience came expecting something it did not get—and soon left.

A variation on Musical Varieties is the Pop Concert, following the pattern of the historic Boston evenings. For this event, the hospital recreation workers placed chairs around tables and served drinks, sandwiches, hot dogs, cakes, and cookies. A corps of young folks participated as waitresses and waiters before the performance and during two fifteen-minute intermissions. Youth loves this informality—and finds a hot dog and Gershwin good companions.

Musical Varieties

The Pop Concert, however, is a special set-up, and the evening of Musical Varieties is usually easier to plan and organize. What are some of the ingredients that make for success?

First of all, a one-hour performance which leaves the audience shouting for more is the ideal. Formal concerts run to two hours, but young bodies do not sit comfortably and silently any longer than half that time, particularly on hard, wood seats.

Next, a deft master of ceremonies who knows music, possesses the confidence of the performers whom he introduces, and keeps the program moving is an invaluable asset. Brief introductions, giving some pertinent information about the performer, but never exaggerating his skill, help understanding, and pave the way for a friendly reception. Perhaps a board member or an important figure in town whose hobby is music will qualify as "emcee." If he possesses a sense of humor, that is fortunate indeed.

Several performers are better than one. To be sure, I have seen Albert Spalding, America's violinist, hold an audience of sick soldiers spellbound for an hour with his charming personality, engaging anecdotes, and virtuoso playing. But Albert Spaldings are rare. With few exceptions, our youth prefers four performers, giving fifteen minutes each, to one performer giving an hour. Not only our youth but many adults! Concerts built on this plan were popular in England years ago. They are more expensive for commercial audiences, but when artists donate their time as a community service, this is the plan to follow. Moreover, this type of program fits in well with the title—Musical Varieties.

Vocal music, which is closer to the neophyte because its basis is *words* and its construction simpler than instrumental music, deserves one half or more of the hour. For the sake of variety, one female and one male voice are best. If the singers will "blend their voices in duet" as a closing number, they are likely to steal the show.

As for instrumentalists—pianists are the most plentiful and they are enjoyed. I have seen an unknown young man play Chopin, Liszt, Debussy, DeFalla for two hundred veterans with such skill that he drew more applause than the attractive soprano who sang musical comedy hits and the guitar strumming bass of radio and concert fame who specialized in humorous folk songs. Duo-pianists, many novices hold, are twice as good as a soloist because there are twice as many! Fine, if you have two pianos. Violinists are popular. Cello, harp, accordion, harmonica, and marimba players add novelty.

Personality counts far more than

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on the regular concert platform. For that reason, the successful GI impresario favors attractive young girls. In fact, for any program for boys, if the artist is only moderately good—get an attractive girl! When the artist is really topnotch, sex does not matter.

The Comedy Touch

About half way through Musical Varities, to relieve tension, I frequently introduce comedy. Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, famous as the "tune detective," is perfect in this spot, for he plays popular tunes, traces them to their origins decades and even centuries ago. Unfortunately every community does not have a Dr. Spaeth. Perhaps a local singer or instrumentalist may give an "impression," in Alec Templeton fashion, of a serious performer. Or perhaps the singer may know *What Shall We Do With a Drunken Sailor,* or *Old Mother Hubbard,* humorous folksongs, or Gilbert and Sullivan patter songs. As Master of Ceremonies I have frequently told a few stories in this spot, pointing out this is what goes on in the lobby, between friends, during the intermission of a two-hour concert. On occasion, I have played the violin after telling with a touch of humor the story of the number, frequently the *Meditation* from "Thais." Done with taste, this spot on the program helps to assure success for the remainder of the evening.

Boys and girls respond best, in the closing minutes, to familiar music. Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue,* show tune duets, folksongs, or even hit parade ballads open the way to lively conversation that follows the performance. Keep your long, slow numbers for the early part of the program when you are assured of maximum concentration.

A "terrific" close in a GI hospital Musical Variety, which can be adapted to your requirements, is the Song Contest. A pianist and five girls, preferably in evening dress, are introduced as assistants. The five go among the audience as the pianist plays a number. The first soldier who names the tune is escorted by a girl to a seat on the platform to receive his prize. Eventually we have five prize winners. Then the fun begins, for we come to the unannounced contest for the grand prize. Each contestant must pretend he is auditioning for a Broadway musical comedy. This is the big love scene. To the girl, he must sing any love song he knows; if he does not know any, popular songs will be provided, if desired. The audience names the winner, basing its decision on *vocal production* and *emotional impact!* The young people may be puzzled for a few moments, but not for long. Here is audience participation par excellence—a most hilarious twenty-five minutes, indeed. If girls and boys participate, get a boy to play opposite a prize winning girl. To close the evening, ask all present to rise and sing "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" to all girls on stage.

In planning a musical variety evening, the "artist is the thing" and he makes or breaks the show. No two are alike or they would not be artists, but from my experience certain artist types have emerged that are always sure to ring the bell with young people.

Artist Types

There is the baritone—jolly, virile, big voice, informal—who sings *Ol' Man River, Lord's Prayer, Rogue Song, Home on the Range,* specialty character songs, and perhaps in duet, with a soprano, an aria from Don Giovanni and *Wanting You.*

Then there is the bass baritone—smooth, lyric voice, tall, handsome—who plays his own accompaniment to make for informality. He may sing Schubert's *Ave Maria* and *Serenade;* Gounod's *Ave Maria; I Got Plenty of Nuttin',* and again in duet with a soprano, *Indian Love Call; Bess, You Is My Woman,* and *Will You Remember?*

Of sure pulling power is the bass folksinger and guitarist, with a subtle sense of humor. Songs such as *Twenty Thousand Cattle, Foggy Foggy Dew, Drill Ye Tarriers Drill, Soldier Will You Marry Me?, The Border Affair, Sit Down Servant,* are very appropriate for him.

Naturally the young, bedimpled soprano who sings *Kiss Me Again* (while the boys respond with appropriate noises), is likely to be a riot. Her encores may well include: *My Johann, Comin' Through The Rye, Make Believe.*

So also will be a feminine violinist—tall, willowy, with a bewitching smile—when she plays *Londonderry Air, Schon Rosmarin, Fire Dance, Ziegeunerweisen,* a tango and a Spanish dance, special arrangements of *Trees* and *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.*

Or a brown-eyed girl from Iowa (or any other state where they come that way) who plays on the piano, *Rhapsody in Blue, Clair de Lune,* Chopin waltzes, preludes and polonaises, her own arrangements of popular tunes.

Finally I would note the marimba player who performs *Monastery Garden,* Chopin preludes and waltzes, *Begin the Beguine* and other popular tunes.

Light music? There is just one music, as Debussy put it, whether it is found in a waltz or a symphony.

Talent Potential

How can you get performers to participate in such a program?

In every community live generous-able musicians who will donate their services to a social agency's evening of Musical Varieties. The publicity must be worthwhile; they must be convinced of the sincerity of your effort to bring music to our youth, and they must be reasonably certain of an audience large enough to justify their investment of time. Fifty persons in a room which only holds fifty persons makes a better impression than seventy-five in an auditorium that seats 1,000.

One or two topnotch performers can be augmented by the best pupils of leading teachers, for part of the training of every embryo professional musician calls for frequent playing before an audience. Perhaps performers from nearby communities may be interested in coming over. Transportation is expected, of course, and good food helps! Moreover, give each artist a fistful of complimentary tickets—it is the least he expects, and it helps fill your hall with a friendly audience. Perhaps you have a professional concert series in town. The person who manages that series may welcome the chance to put on an evening for you, for she, very likely, knows *who* can do *what.* Local concert managers or committee chairmen were of inestimable value to the American Red Cross during the war in helping organize entertainment for hospitalized soldiers.

In conclusion, keep in mind that no two audiences are alike. What brings out bravos and loud whistles of approval from one may elicit only polite applause from another. These basic principles of putting on a good musical evening, however, should prevent some heartaches—though they can only serve as a guide. Above all, *keep the program light and gay with familiar music predominating.* If you do, you will soon see that in your community, too, youth loves music—and will come to your "evenings" frequently.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

First Hurdle

The first hurdle in the race to ensure adequate hospital facilities for all of the 140,000,000 people of this country was successfully taken on August 13 when President Truman signed the Hospital Survey and Construction Bill (Hill-Burton S. 191). During the next five years, $375,000,000 of federal money is made available to the states on a grant-in-aid basis for new hospital construction and replacement. The total amount to which a state is eligible is calculated by a formula based on the ratio of the state's total population and of its per capita income to the national population and national income. But in each case the state must put up two dollars for every allocated dollar of federal money. If all states match the maximum grants to which the formula entitles them, a total of $1,125,000,000 of public funds would be spent for new buildings and the replacement of obsolescent facilities by 1951.

Indubitably, this act ushers in a new era in hospital and health planning. With the National Mental Health Act, signed by President Truman on July 3 (see *Survey Midmonthly* August 1946, page 205), it marks a significant beginning toward a complete national program for health and medical care.

We are sure, however, that no one is more aware than Surgeon General Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service under whose auspices the program will be administered, that the act itself is only the first hurdle that must be taken. Its execution and development will face a whole series of challenging administrative and public relations hurdles. Obvious weaknesses in the administrative provisions of the act were pointed out by President Truman himself, such as the veto powers given the advisory council over certain acts of the administrator and the power of appeal to the courts given to states where application for projects have been denied.

Over and above such defects in the law itself is the inherent complexity of the problems which its administrator must face. Construction is to include both general and special hospitals (tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, and so on) each of which has been regarded as a specialized problem. Funds for construction are hardly half the story. The federal grants for this purpose are to be contingent on assurance of funds for maintenance and operation. The administration of even a single hospital calls for highly technical skills, and the supply of well trained hospital administrators is meager in relation to even present needs.

The sharp traditional separation between the preventive program of our public health departments and the curative program of our hospitals is only now beginning to break down. Forty percent of the 3,000 counties in the United States, at present have no registered hospitals at all. In the larger cities it is only within recent years that "community planning" for hospital care has begun to make headway.

These are only a few of the hurdles which must be taken in the next five years if this most promising act is to achieve its intended objective. Dr. Parran will need and deserves to have put at his disposal, the wholehearted cooperation of every one who has an administrative responsibility relating to the provision of better health service for everybody.

Setback

On the heels of press eulogies and congratulations over the passage of the National Mental Health Act (see *Survey Midmonthly,* August 1946, page 205), came the news that Congress in its final appropriations had scrapped the funds which were to have launched the program — over four million dollars which would have financed the first year's coordinated program to fight mental illness, and $850,000 which was to have started the central workshop in the proposed neuropsychiatric research institute at Bethesda, Md.

Many had heralded the act as inaugurating a new day in the field of psychiatry and mental hygiene. The comprehensive planning which it sought to stimulate held promise for relief of overcrowding and low standards of care in state hospitals. The medical director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, Dr. R. G. Novick, issued a statement saying that an overall program of prevention, full time outpatient clinics, intensive treatment in hospitals by an adequate staff, and increased emphasis on early release and community placement under supervision, would reduce overcrowding, improve care, and make new buildings unnecessary.

Nothing daunted, the National Advisory Mental Health Council, created by the act, held its first meeting in August. According to a statement at the meeting from the U.S. Public Health Service, the new act was a blueprint for a broad drive on the mental illnesses from which some eight million Americans are suffering.

"An increase of mental cases out of proportion to the increase of total population is forecast," said the statement, "since the incidence of mental disease rises with age, and the number of Americans aged sixty-five and over is expected to double in the next forty years."

The Missing Link

How appropriate was *Survey Midmonthly's* subtitle for its special issue on juvenile delinquency (March 1944) "A Challenge to Concerted Action Now and After the War," is now evidenced in retrospect by the national attention commanded by Attorney General Tom Clark's forthcoming national conference on the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, to be held in Washington October 21 to 23. Eight hundred representatives from national, state, and local public and private organizations will divide into panels for the discussion of ways and means. Sufficient material is available, says Mr. Clark, on the causes of juvenile delinquency. "What's missing is a guide whereby the community, the state, and the nation can attack the problem together."

It is casting no reflection on the significance of this conference to suggest that at its conclusion such a guide will still be missing. Over the years national interest in delinquency prevention has been characterized by sporadic spurts and a preoccupation with particular and unrelated solutions. "Delinquency" has been in competition with equally sporadic concern with the prevention and control of crime, sex

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delinquency, divorce, and other parallel manifestations of social maladjustment.

A sure guide to a preventive program, tying together the special services of the police courts, social, health, recreational, educational, church, and other agencies will come only as a result of the kind of sustained experimentation with community organization procedures that over the past quarter century has produced our guides to the community control and prevention of disease. Unfortunately, as yet no national leadership has concerned itself consistently with this problem.

In recent years, however, individual communities here and there have been sticking to the task of developing procedures for early discovery of social problems, selective referrals, and the coordinated use of available diagnostic and treatment resources. Some states such as Michigan through its Youth Guidance Commission, California through its Youth Authority, and others, have developed machinery through which to give leadership to over-all community planning for prevention. The Division of Community Services for Delinquency Prevention of the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies is now experimenting with a form for the appraisal of local resources and community organization procedures. One may hope that this conference will serve to crystallize the need for continued, rather than intermittent, national leadership in this direction.

Drive on Illiteracy

A broad attack on illiteracy among adult Negroes in this country is being launched this month at an experimental Institute on the Adult Education of Negroes at Hampton Institute. The project is sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, the American Association for Adult Education, the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, and Hampton. It is financed by a Carnegie Corporation grant.

The functional illiteracy of some 3,000,000 adult Negroes, approximately one fourth of the entire Negro population of this country, is considered a basic cause of racial maladjustment and discrimination. The institute, as a step toward meeting the problem, will seek to provide a group of specially trained educators to "teach teachers," and also to develop classroom materials suitable for adult illiterates. The use of new teaching techniques developed by the army is a main feature of the institute, and army experts in the field are serving as supervisors.

Four educational institutions are cooperating in the institute—Fisk, Howard, and Atlanta Universities, and Hampton. They will serve as centers for testing and evaluating teaching materials, training special teachers, organizing demonstration classes, helping schools and colleges cooperate with community organizations in reducing illiteracy, and collecting and distributing educational materials.

Wages and Prices

The possibility of a fresh wave of strikes in major industries looms on the fall horizon, with both AFL and CIO unions increasingly critical of federal wage-price policy. In spite of recent jumps in the cost of living, Washington has made no change in the wage ceiling established in February. The Wage Stabilization Board is reported to be divided in its views on this policy, but it is under Executive Order, and cannot move without a fresh directive from President Truman. However, even before the ruling of the Decontrol Board on food ceilings, the WSB itself had warned that the wage line could not be held unless food prices were rolled back.

With the Decontrol Board's announcement of higher ceilings on grain and dairy products, the CIO top leadership immediately demanded a modification of wage policy, holding that labor could not participate in a wage stabilization program if prices were allowed to skyrocket. The AFL which, like the CIO, is represented on the Wage Stabilization Board, joined in the demand for higher wage ceilings to make good the losses in "real wages" caused by inflationary price movements and higher cost of living.

The Auto Workers, Oil Workers, and Rubber Workers—three of the major CIO affiliates — already have formulated demands for wage increases, which they have announced they will push "to the limit" if prices are not brought down. Other unions, both AFL and CIO, are expected to take similar action.

Countering the union view of the situation, Ira Mosher, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, holds that increased living costs are not the result of price policy, but of government spending and strikes. This view was also expressed by C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, in a recent press interview.

Anachronism

A federal appropriation to help states improve the "deplorable" conditions in their local jails, is recommended in "Federal Prisons," recently released report from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The bureau, which finds it necessary to use local jails for the custody of federal prisoners in communities where there is no federal prison, has given full approval to only 443 out of 3,142 inspected since 1930. Three hundred and fifty were approved for emergency use, and 2,349 disapproved.

"The overwhelming number of local jails as now operated are anachronisms in our social order," according to the report. "Most of them are totally unfit for human habitation and much of their underlying philosophy is futile. . . . What is needed is a thorough reorganization of the whole system, consolidation of small jails under state control, and complete abandonment of the fee basis of operation." The social importance of these local jails is shown by the fact that for every felony committed against the federal government, nearly ten crimes are perpetrated which fall under state or local jurisdiction.

"The crime problem is really a national responsibility," the report points out, since improvement in crime control cannot be achieved until local jails in all states are brought more nearly to the same plane. It little avails a state with an enlightened crime program to improve its prisons and enforce its laws, if its gates remain open to embittered and unreformed criminals from other states where the jails may be literally "crucibles of crime." Utterly selfish and stupid, according to the bureau, is the system of "kicking the malefactor over the border" or granting parole on condition that the recipient leave the state.

To encourage and aid states to improve their jails, the bureau suggests a federal appropriation of possibly $10,000,000.

Such an appropriation, in the opinion of the bureau, could make possible a modernization of local facilities and programs and also "provide tangible encouragement for private and public agencies handling and treating juvenile offenders."

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

THERE WERE A LOT OF DISHES left unwashed when the 79th Congress packed up its bags and went home to campaign. Perhaps the folks expected too much of it. It is always messy cleaning up after any war and World War II left problems that are unprecedented.

Space forbids listing all the dishes still in the sink. A few, however, might be mentioned. The 79th Congress refused:

—to raise minimum wages in interstate commerce from 40 to 65 cents an hour;

—to liberalize unemployment benefits;

—to extend the social security program;

—to provide health and medical insurance;

—to approve the long range public housing program;

—to outlaw the poll tax.

Committee hearings were held on most of the programs and the groundwork, perhaps, laid for action by the 80th Congress.

The 79th Congress gave the Administration only lukewarm support on too many other issues, the OPA, for example, the full employment program, labor, and so on.

On the foreign front, of course, the 79th came through. A bit half-heartedly in some spots, but still through. The United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods monetary agreements, the World Court, UNRRA, the British loan, extension of the reciprocal trade programs. By and large, the record of the 79th Congress in foreign affairs is something its members, and the country, can point to with pride.

Chances that the 79th Congress will return to Washington are remote. A major emergency in foreign or domestic affairs might bring them back but it would have to be almost catastrophic. The Administration would rather not, and congressmen and senators have other things to occupy their attention.

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DEPARTING FOR MISSISSIPPI AND an election that is in the bag as far as he is concerned, Chairman John E. Rankin of the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicated that he will return to Washington in January all set to see his committee given a new lease on life. He wants to investigate the political activities of the CIO and its Political Action Committee. Opponents, however, feel that Mr. Rankin is counting his chickens too soon. The committee won status as a standing committee only by a margin of 22 votes and the next House may curtail its funds and activities and even abolish it entirely. The committee gained neither prestige nor popularity during the recent session.

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THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYment Service returns to state control on November 16, but the federal government will still have a finger in the employment pie. The change merely restores the federal-state cooperative arrangement set up under the Wagner-Peyser act. This means that the USES, although relinquishing actual operation of the 1,720 local employment offices, still will be responsible for assuring that they furnish essential services, that they are operated efficiently, and that they maintain reasonable personnel standards.

The change does not affect the special employment service for veterans set up under the GI Act. That remains under the USES.

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EWAN CLAGUE HAS BEEN NAMED to head the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor, and Robert G. Wagenet of Mill Valley, Calif., is taking over Mr. Clague's old job as director of the Bureau of Employment Security.

Mr. Wagenet was director of the Unemployment Compensation Bureau from 1936 to 1940 when he resigned to become director of the California state division of employment. Since 1943 he has been associated with a shipbuilding company in San Francisco.

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VETERANS WHO REENLIST IN THE military or naval service are still eligible for many of the benefits of the GI Act (Servicemen's Readjustment Act), according to the Veterans Administration.

The VA says that the benefits they can still enjoy while on active duty are: education or training with tuition, fees, and supplies paid by the government; guaranteed loan to buy a house, and in some circumstances even a loan to buy a farm or business.

Benefits they cannot have while on active duty are: readjustment allowance for unemployment; subsistence allowance while in education or training; disability pensions; VA hospitalization and medical treatment.

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SOCIAL SECURITY FIGURES THAT survivors of from 100,000 to 150,000 veterans of World War II may receive monthly security benefits under the provisions of the veterans amendment to the Social Security Act. Total cost of the program set up by the new amendment is expected to amount to approximately $175,000,000 through 1959.

Under the terms of the amendment, ex-servicemen to whom it applies are given the status of fully insured workers under the OASI program, with an average monthly credit of $160. They are given an additional percentage credit, which will increase the benefits their survivors may receive for each year in which they had a minimum of 30 days active service after September 16, 1940.

For his survivors to be qualified for benefits a veteran must—have been discharged from the armed forces under circumstances other than dishonorable within four years and a day after the as yet officially unproclaimed end of World War II; had at least 90 days of active duty between September 16, 1940 and the official end of the war (the 90 day requirement does not apply if the veteran was discharged because of physical disability incurred or aggravated while in service); died within three years after the date of his discharge.

Survivors of veterans who died prior to the effective date of the amendment, but within three years after their discharge, may file at once for benefits, which will be payable from the month of the veteran's death. For the benefits to be retroactive, applications must be filed within six months after the amendment's passage.

Price Salmon

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Jobs and Workers

Gains in establishing fair employment practices in New York industry are described in the first annual report of the State Commission Against Discrimination. The commission was established a year ago, to implement the Ives-Quinn Law, the first state enactment to safeguard the employment rights of minority groups.

Up to June 27, a total of 370 cases charging discrimination were referred to the commission. Of these, 282 had been closed, leaving 87 in the active file. Of the complaints, 207 were based on color, 89 on creed, and 60 on national origin.

The report specifically cites progress from conferences with representatives of the New York Telephone Company, against which a number of complaints had been filed. Several international labor unions have been instructed to change their constitution and rituals to accord with the state anti-discrimination law. One organization has refused to comply, and the commission has directed its general counsel to refer the matter to the attorney general and the industrial commissioner of the state.

The commission reported that Buffalo and Syracuse now have community councils set up to cooperate with the state body, and that additional councils are planned for Albany, and for New York City and Westchester.

The report comments: "It is the feeling of the commission that the first year's operation of the law against discrimination indicates that this law soundly carries forward the mandate of the Declaration of Independence, which, after declaring that all men are endowed with the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, states: 'To secure these rights governments are instituted among men.'"

Child Labor Branch

The major responsibility of the new Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch of the Division of Labor Standards in the U.S. Department of Labor is the administration of the child labor provisions of the Wage and Hours Act. The other tasks assigned to the new unit by the Secretary of Labor are: to promote better working conditions for minors; develop and promote standards for their employment protection, and methods of opening up opportunities for suitable work; to advise with other bureaus in the department and with state and other public and private agencies and with individuals on these and other matters affecting young workers. The branch will cooperate with the Children's Bureau in the field of child health and welfare.

Beatrice McConnell, who joined the staff of the Children's Bureau in 1935, and was named to administer the child labor provisions of the Wage and Hour Act when it went into effect in 1938, is the head of the Child Labor Branch.

Bill of Rights

The American Federation of Labor has submitted to the Social and Economic Council of the UN an "international bill of rights," proposing that it be made a part of the general peace treaty. The proposal would guarantee religious, political, and economic rights to the people of every country. It also calls for the establishment and the safeguarding of higher labor standards throughout the world. The document was prepared by Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights, and David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Both are AFL vice-presidents.

Special Week

The first observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped" week, authorized by Congress and proclaimed by President Truman, is set for October 6 to 12. Plans for the week, announced by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in the U.S. Department of Labor, will be carried out under the leadership of the USES, Veterans Administration, and the Disabled American Veterans. Labor, industry, women's organizations, churches, and technical and professional groups are cooperating.

Department of Labor figures indicate that there are some 2,500,000 persons of working age in this country who have permanent disabilities. At present, approximately 85,000 disabled civilians and 228,000 disabled veterans, all able to work, are seeking jobs through the USES.

The aim of the special "week" is to call attention to the successful employment record of the disabled in war industry, and to arouse employers and the public to the need for employment openings for handicapped men and women who are ready for jobs and need them.

Health Education

A number of labor groups are cooperating with the New York City Cancer Committee in bringing information about cancer and its prevention to their rank and file membership. Articles and cartoon strips on "warning signals" and on the committee's educational and informational service will be carried this fall in twelve union publications and in four citywide union papers. Outstanding work along this line is being done by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the Transport Workers Union (AFL).

Jacob Potofsky, head of the Amalgamated, has urged each of the twelve New York Joint Boards to confer with representatives of the committee, and work out an educational program. The Transport Workers Union has completed plans for an educational program which includes motion pictures to be shown to large membership meetings and to numerous section meetings, distribution of literature, exhibits at headquarters, and a special meeting for members and their families at which films will be shown and a physician will lecture on cancer.

Wages and Hours at Sea

The first international multilateral treaty fixing minimum wages and maximum hours of work sets standards for able seamen employed in the world's merchant marines. The final negotiations lasted for three weeks, and were participated in by government, seamen's, and shipowners' delegates of thirty-two of the member countries of the International Labor Organization. The treaty establishes a minimum monthly wage of $64 in U.S. currency, or £16 or the equivalent in other currency; and sets a schedule of hours for

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seamen in the various departments of seagoing ships.

A number of conditions must be fulfilled before the convention comes into force: it must be ratified by nine out of a list of twenty-three countries; five of the ratifying countries must have at least 1,000,000 gross register tons of shipping; the aggregate tonnage of the ratifying states must be not less than 15,000,000 gross register tons—which means that either the USA or Great Britain must ratify to make the treaty effective.

Worker's Institutes

Special two-week institutes for union groups were resumed last summer at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. Typical of those held in the first postwar session of the school was that of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which brought together 126 members from fourteen states. The offerings of the institute included parliamentary procedure, public speaking, union history, labor problems, industrial psychology, time and motion study, international problems. Seminars supplemented classes and lectures.

In Print

Belatedly, we call attention to an outstanding brief analysis of labor-management relations. This is Study No. 2, of a series on Christianity and the Economic Order, prepared and published by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Price 10 cents from the council, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

The U.S. Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau jointly publish "Why Child Labor Laws?" by Lucy Manning. Order from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price 10 cents.

"The War and Women's Employment," a new publication of the International Labor Office, brings together revealing material on how women played their part in this country and Great Britain in industry, agriculture, the professions, and the auxiliary services. Prices $1.50 from the ILO office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington 6.

Mental Health

Formation of the National Mental Health Foundation was announced in May by Owen J. Roberts, former Justice of the Supreme Court, who is serving as national chairman of the new organization. Its purposes are to help interpret to the public the nature of mental illness and mental deficiency, to cooperate with others in promoting mental health, and to seek higher standards of care and treatment in hospitals.

The foundation is an outgrowth of a wartime program of service to institutions by several church agencies, including the American Friends Service Committee, and the Mennonite Central Committee.

Its projects include: gathering of reports from institutional employes as to conditions in state mental hospitals; preparation and distribution of training material for hospital personnel; drafting of a model mental health law.

In late summer the foundation announced a forthcoming series of fifteen-minute transcribed radio dramas designed to educate the American public to an understanding of mental illness. Two of these will be released each month as single units. They will be reviewed by a consulting psychiatrist and will contain introductions by well known personalities. September's programs are two dramatized case histories, one of a recovery in a well run state hospital; the other, of the therapeutic possibilities of foster home care.

Transcriptions will be made available to interested groups who wish to sponsor the programs on local radio stations. They are also recorded on discs for use in meetings or discussion groups. A charge of $12.50 is made for the use of two programs over a radio station; the charge for records is $10. Inquiries and orders may be addressed to: Radio Section, National Mental Health Foundation, P. O. Box 7574, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

Training for Nurses

The committee on mental hygiene and psychiatric nursing of the National League of Nursing Education has gone on record in favor of psychiatric training for all general hospital students as part of their basic course in nursing, according to an article in a recent issue of *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review*. The league's committee on curricular revisions has included an outline for such training in its "Curriculum Guide," and as a result many schools of nursing have arranged for such training.

Pointing to the fact that the American Psychiatric Association recommends not less than one nurse to twenty patients, and that, at the present, in a considerable number of state hospitals, "there is only one registered nurse for thousands of patients," the article concludes that the need is opening up a great field for the nursing profession. It states further that since "so many conditions of a psychiatric nature are encountered on general hospital service . . . it is almost necessary for the nurse to have had this experience to take care of her patients effectively."

Opportunity

Fellowships in child-guidance-clinic psychiatry are being offered by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, according to the July issue of *Mental Hygiene*. Recipients will train for positions in community clinics, in centers selected on the basis of standards of the National Association of Child Guidance Clinics. Some fellowships are for two years, some for one. The stipend is $2,600-$3,000 for the first year, and more for the second.

For further information write to Dr. Milton E. Kirkpatrick, director, Division on Community Clinics, The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

In the Medical Schools

An anonymous grant of $90,000 has been given to Wayne University College of Medicine in Detroit to underwrite an expansion of its department of psychiatry. Dr. John M. Dorsey, director of the child guidance division of the Children's Fund of Michigan, has been named special professor and chairman of the department.

A gift from the Walter Haynes Foundation has enabled the Medical College of Alabama at Birmingham to set up a neuropsychiatric institute in the school's teaching hospital, the Jefferson and Hillman, which will also house a new department of neurosurgery, neurology and psychiatry. Chief of the new department and director of the institute is Dr. Walter Haynes, who recently created the Haynes Foundation for the purpose of promoting research, education and training in the fields of neurosurgery and neurology.

Some psychiatry will be introduced

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during the first year of study at the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, according to a recent announcement by Dr. Douglas D. Bond, professor of psychiatry at the school. Beginning students will work first with normal patients and later with those having neurotic or psychotic tendencies.

Although "it is generally observed that about half the people who seek medical care have some emotional or mental disturbance," according to Dr. Bond, in the past "physicians have not given sufficient recognition to the part emotions play in disease."

In Print

In Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 120, "Toward Mental Health", George Thorman states the problem facing this country, in terms of the enormous volume of nervous and mental disease, and the grossly inadequate facilities and lack of trained personnel. Although hope for the future lies in research, he says, "less than twenty percent of our public institutions can be designated as research centers." The pamphlet may be obtained for ten cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16.

A new *Directory of Psychiatric Clinics in the United States* is now available from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. It lists the 688 community clinics in the country as well as state institutions, state government departments promoting mental hygiene, Veterans Administration regional offices and hospitals, mental hygiene societies, family welfare societies, community welfare councils, and veterans information centers.

A special committee appointed by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society in Chicago has prepared a pamphlet giving specifications for an institution which would meet the needs of the increasing numbers of emotionally disturbed children coming to the attention of the society. The pamphlet includes discussion of intake policy, treatment program, personnel, teaching and research, the plant, the location. Illustrative cases showing the need for this different type of institution are also given.

Research

The Ohio State Board of Control has made available to the State Division of Mental Hygiene $25,000 for research in the field of mental diseases, according to a recent announcement. The money will be allocated among several projects designed to investigate mental health problems from the biological, medical, and sociological points of view. Dr. Edward J. Humphreys, chief of the division's Bureau of Prevention and Education, will direct the work.

Psychiatric Training

To meet the unprecedented demand for personnel for its mental institutions, New York State's Department of Mental Hygiene launched a program this spring to train physicians in psychiatry and neurology, according to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

One hundred doctors began the course on April 5. They serve as resident physicians in the state's mental institutions while training, and for forty-eight weeks attend weekly classes at the New York Psychiatric Institute and Hospital in New York City or the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

A similar program is being conducted by the Illinois State Department of Public Welfare. Doctors participating in this plan are serving as residents in the state's mental hospitals and working at the Veterans' Rehabilitation Center, the Juvenile Court, and the Behavior Clinic of the Criminal Court. Residencies began July 1 for this three-year training program.

A twelve-week refresher course in psychiatry and neurology is being given this fall by the Langley Porter Clinic in San Francisco. Registration was open to graduates of approved medical schools who had had nine months' general internship. Preference was given to veterans.

The Commonwealth Fund, which sponsored last spring a special course in psychiatric principles for general practitioners at the University of Minnesota, has received a number of requests to repeat the course, according to a summer issue of *Mental Hygiene*. The article states that increasing numbers of general practitioners are seeking simple orientation to the field, since many psychoneurotic people are turning to family physicians because of the dearth of psychiatrists.

World Conference

Delegates from thirty countries attending the world education conference held at Endicott, N. Y., last month, by unanimous action established a new international organization of teachers. The aim of the new body, hailed by the delegates as "a milestone in education," is to unify the teaching profession and raise educational standards throughout the world.

The work of the organization will begin formally when ten nations approve the charter, drafted at the conference. Meanwhile, a preparatory commission will tackle "background work," considered necessary for the first meeting, to be held in the summer of 1947.

The Conference leaders predict that at least 1,000,000 teachers will be represented in the World Organization of the Teaching Profession.

Program

Teachers were urged to stress in the classroom the principles embodied in an eight-point program, adopted by the conference to implement the charter and to serve as a guide for all teachers. This program holds that man's "fundamental needs . . . for food, clothing, shelter, health, recreation and security should be satisfied." It recognizes the right of every human being to equality of opportunity; freedom in "the pursuit of truth and the expression of opinion"; and freedom of religion. It asserts that "no nation should impose its culture upon any other nation"; that natural resources should be developed by "international planning and cooperation"; that "the advances of science have now made all peoples neighbors . . . morally responsible for each others well-being"; and that "the security of nations . . . can be realized only through international cooperation in an organization powerful enough to maintain peace and to facilitate worldwide economic cooperation."

Membership

After long and complicated discussion, the conference agreed that the teaching organizations affiliated with the world body are to have one vote for each 50,000 members, with a maximum of five votes for any one association.

The conference further agreed that when the teaching profession was

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unified, each country would have only one vote.

Another complex issue was that of dues, with spokesmen for the smaller countries suggesting that the countries with greatest financial resources should shoulder the major financial load of the organization.

It was finally agreed each affiliate should pay dues of two cents for each of its members, with a minimum annual fee of $100 for any organization having full membership status.

Site

A location for the international headquarters of the World Organization was not selected. The delegates voted that the headquarters of the preparatory commission be in the United States, probably in Washington, D. C.

Education

Greatly expanded investment in education, as the only real safeguard against war, was the issue most emphasized by the American Federation of Teachers at its annual convention, held in St. Paul, Minn., last month. Joseph F. Landis of Cleveland, Ohio, reelected president, formulated the "sense of the meeting" in his inaugural address: "We cannot rely any longer on armaments alone for our defense. Security is to be found only in a type of education which will create in the hearts of man a desire to use atomic energy for the welfare of man rather than for his destruction."

The federation adopted a resolution urging the establishment of "an international organization of free teachers unions." It also directed its executive council to "reexamine the non-strike policy of the American Federation of Teachers, and to arrange for a full discussion in *The American Teacher* [its official publication] of the possibilities of strike technique as a means of arousing the American public to an appreciation of the desperate needs of its children."

Teachers Strike

At this writing, negotiations between the Norwalk, Conn., Teachers Association and the local board of education are deadlocked, and the president of the board has announced that the city schools will not open, as scheduled, on September 4. Collective bargaining, which broke down August 13, was resumed later in the month, and the board of education voted, 5 to 3, to recognize the association as the representative of the city's 236 public school teachers. But the board refused to alter its refusal to grant salary increases demanded by the teachers beyond those already offered. In mid-August, the teachers, acting as a group, returned the contracts sent them by the board embodying moderate salary increases. Members of the Norwalk board of estimate and taxation stated that the proposed increases added a total of $112,000 to the year's budget. The teachers' original demand, documented to show the inadequacy of current salaries in relation to today's cost of living, and to salaries being paid in comparable professional fields, would have meant a further budgetary increase of about $180,000. This the association scaled to raises totaling an additional $91,000—a figure which city officials declare themselves unable to meet.

UNESCO

A Department of State *Bulletin* urges national and local organizations, the press, radio, and the churches to observe October 28 to November 30 as UNESCO Month. It is expected that the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will be in session during this period. The aims of the observance will be to emphasize the fact that mutual understanding among peoples contributes to peace and security, and to show how UNESCO can help promote understanding.

A study made by UNESCO recently reveals the magnitude of the problem created by the devastation of school systems in war-ravaged countries. A report by Howard E. Wilson, deputy executive director of the preparatory commission of UNESCO, shows that basic equipment—pens, pencils, writing paper, notebooks, erasers—is lacking in practically all parts of Europe. Very little of more elaborate equipment, such as maps, atlases, educational film projectors, wall charts, laboratory supplies, is to be found. In some areas, notably Poland, Greece, and sections of Czechoslovakia, virtually all school buildings were wrecked by the invaders, school and college libraries looted, and in some communities, literally every book destroyed. The survey report estimates that it will require at least twenty years, and more than five billion dollars to restore the damage done the schools and colleges of Europe by the Germans and their allies.

Teaching Stimulus

A five-year program to "vitalize instruction" in 33 selected southern colleges and universities is announced by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The plan is based on the assumption that the chief barriers to "creative intellectual activity in the average college faculty are heavy teaching loads which allow no time for independent study; low salaries which must be supplemented by summer teaching or other lucrative employment; inadequate library facilities; and the limited opportunities to get intellectual stimulus from colleagues in the same field." The program, financed by total grants of $900,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the participating institutions, will seek to lower these barriers.

University centers have been set up at Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, and in North Carolina, each center serving as the focal point for several institutions. The funds may be used to finance research, purchase research materials and library books, bring faculty members into closer contact with colleagues in the same fields on other campuses. "Project funds are not expected to be available for securing advanced degrees."

New Editor

School and Society announces the appointment of Prof. I. L. Kandel of Teachers College, Columbia University, as editor, succeeding the late William C. Bagley. Professor Kandel took over his new desk on September 1. He has been on the Teachers College staff for more than thirty years, and is widely known as an authority on comparative education, author of a number of books and articles in his field, and editor of encyclopedias and educational yearbooks.

Exchange Students

A worldwide exchange of students and professors, financed for the most part by the sale of surplus American property abroad, is being launched by this country, under a new law sponsored by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, a former Rhodes scholar.

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It is not expected that more than beginnings will be made before the 1947-48 academic year, but once under way, the program is expected to last many years. According to conservative estimates, some 100,000 Americans, and about half that many from other lands will be exchanged. American students will receive grants in foreign currency to cover transportation, tuition, living expenses, and other charges connected with their studies. Individual stipends, for both students and professors, probably will average about $1,500 a year.

Students from other countries, coming to the United States, will not receive the same benefits. Because the funds to be provided are in foreign currency, they cannot be used to meet expenses inside the United States. Grants paralleling those to Americans for study abroad will be made to foreign students enrolling in American institutions outside the USA. For students coming to this country, grants will cover only transportation, and the students will have to find other means to meet tuition and living expenses.

Britain has agreed to set up a $20,000,000 fund for student exchange. Similar arrangements are being made with other countries which have purchased surplus property, including Australia, New Zealand, China, the Philippine Republic, Burma, India, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Austria, France, Holland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries.

In Print

The board of education of Atlantic City, N. J., publishes "A Study on Practical Democracy," an illustrated report of a three-year project carried out by twenty-one selected teachers in that school system.

"Building a Better Southern Region Through Education" is the 400-page report of a study in state and regional cooperation, made by the Southern States Work-Conference on School Problems, Tallahassee, Fla.

Against Crime

An outstanding feature of the new State Department of Corrections in California, created by the Prison Reorganization Act of 1944, is the psychiatric clinic at San Quentin Prison for study and classification of newly admitted adult male prisoners. The clinic, described in a recent progress report by Richard A. McGee, state director of corrections, is known as the Guidance Center, and is supervised and controlled by the Adult Authority, a quasi-judicial agency of the department. All offenders sentenced to a state institution are kept under twenty-four hour observation for from four to seven weeks, after which the nature and length of sentence and the prison are decided upon. Headed by a clinical psychologist, the work of the center has four major divisions: medicine and surgery, sociology and casework, psychology, and educational counseling.

The Adult Authority also supervises the classification and treatment program within the prison, handles the restoration of civil rights, and directs the operations of the Bureau of Paroles. "It will be observed," writes Mr. McGee, "that the law makes an effort to set up in the Adult Authority a casework agency which is intended to exercise control over the professional treatment of prisoners from the time they are convicted until they are finally discharged from parole."

The Youth Authority, responsible for the care of juvenile offenders, is administratively independent of the department but cooperates closely with it. In addition to its programs of diagnosis and classification, training and treatment, probation and placement, this authority has developed a strong statewide service to communities in the field of probation, recreation, and community organization to prevent delinquency.

Diagnostic Center

The New Jersey State Legislature has made an appropriation of $300,000 to build the first unit of a central diagnostic center for the Department of Institutions and Agencies, according to the *Welfare Reporter*. The proposed center, the services of which will be available upon request to any court or agency of government within the state, will make a complete mental and physical inventory of each individual received and will recommend the care and treatment best suited to his rehabilitation.

It is planned that the center will advise, after study and diagnosis, whether an offender should be put on probation or placed in an institution, and that it will also recommend types of institutions for convicted criminals. The center's facilities are also being made available to local boards of education for the study of retarded pupils.

Children in Jail

Case study of the 319 children held in Cook County (Chicago) jail on criminal charges between 1938 and 1943 is presented in the pamphlet "Detention and Prosecution of Children," by Fred Gross, Dimmick D. Drake Fellow, Central Howard Association. These children were prosecuted under criminal law as a result of a ruling by the State Supreme Court in 1935 which placed all child offenders over ten in Cook County under the legal jurisdiction of the criminal court. Consequently, according to the report, some children are arbitrarily selected by the district attorney for criminal prosecution, while others, often guilty of the same offenses, are cared for by the juvenile authorities.

Three hundred and one of the children held in the jail during the period studied had not been convicted, but in default of bail were being held to await trial. The detention period averaged over a month for one third of this group and in three cases was over four months. By contrast, of the 258 children found guilty after trial, 105 were granted probation, including one boy of fourteen who had been held for 138 days awaiting trial.

Recommendations of the advisory committee for the study include: legislation raising the age of criminal responsibility to seventeen years; temporary care facilities for detained children other than jail; child guidance clinics; further study of present methods in the care of dependent and neglected children.

Available for $1.50 from the association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5.

In Print

Only 1.7 percent of the 5,362 children handled by the crime prevention division of the Houston police department in 1943 were referred to other social agencies, the research bureau of the Houston Council of Social Agencies reported recently in "Social Statistics—Houston Children and the Police." The bulletin, third in a series on juvenile delinquency, states that 26.2 percent were referred to the

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probation department for care and treatment, 49.5 percent released to their parents, 16 percent "released," and other disposition made of 6.6 percent. The importance of a "screening" process at this point is stressed, as "no doubt a large number of the children arrested by the police department could profit from casework services of the private agencies."

Intermediate Institution

Charles Reed, assistant superintendent of the Illinois State Training School for Boys at St. Charles, declared in a recent speech at the Kiwanis Club in Kankakee, that the school rehabilitates 75 percent of its boys. However, he stressed the need for an intermediate type of institution to care for the young "adult criminal" who is too hardened or maladjusted for a training school and still too young for a penitentiary. "Ninety percent of our problems at the institution," he said, "are caused by the old timers who are returned parole violators."

Interstate Compact

Oklahoma has become the thirty-ninth state to join the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact, according to a bulletin from the Public Administration Clearing House. The purpose of the compact is to aid in the rehabilitation of persons with criminal records, and to stop "commuting criminals" from taking advantage of state lines.

In each signatory state, the governor designates an officer to carry out the program. When a parolee wishes to establish a new life in another participating state, the administrative officer there is asked to investigate the proposed environment. If the parolee is permitted to take up his new residence, the agency in that state takes over the duties of supervising his rehabilitation.

Schools for Parents

The San Francisco Parent Guidance Center has been "dramatically effective" in curbing juvenile delinquency, according to the American Public Welfare Association. Parents whose children have been brought into juvenile court as delinquents are required by the court to attend a series of eight classes on family problems.

The project was started three years ago by San Francisco judges who felt that their customary functions of fining and imprisoning delinquents should be supplemented by a plan for educating parents in delinquency prevention through the establishment of happier home relationships.

Classes are informal and include a review of San Francisco's recreational, public health, and other welfare facilities as well as lectures and group discussion on parent-child relationships and the personality development of children. Absences are checked and must be made up before parents are "graduated" and their cases returned to juvenile court for final review.

A survey of sixty-eight families refered to the center shows that 88 percent of the children have made successful adjustments in home and school.

Equally good results are reported from the Home and Family Living Institute for delinquent parents in Dearborn, Michigan, by Judge George T. Martin of the Municipal Court, writing in *Prison World*. The institute has been "a great factor" in the 50 percent reduction in juvenile delinquency during the past year, he states.

Since the institute was started in 1944, over 300 parents found guilty by the court of neglecting their children have been required to attend its classes on family problems for the period of their probation. At first confined to these parents, the classes were later thrown open to the public in order to remove any stigma from attendance and make the parents more receptive to the ideas discussed there. At present over half the audience attends voluntarily.

In the few cases where parents are unresponsive to the leniency of probation, there is always the possibility of a fine or jail sentence or referral to the Probate Court for placement of the children in a foster home, according to Judge Martin. However, he has found that most parents merely lack knowledge or need to be awakened to their responsibilities.

The Difficult Delinquent

For the small number of difficult, court-committed delinquents who cannot benefit from an open type training institution, New York State's Department of Social Welfare is trying specialized units for intensive treatment, one for boys at New Hampton and one for girls in Brooklyn, according to a recent release from the department. Here youngsters whose behavior interferes with the training of other children in a freer institution can receive the close supervision and psychiatric care needed. Enabling legislation was passed by the New York legislature last year, as an outgrowth of recommendations from Governor Dewey's interdepartmental committee on juvenile delinquency.

It is expected that about one hun-

A Reader Writes

TO THE EDITOR: In a recent issue of *Survey Midmonthly*, there was a statement about the criticism of social work and how it was a ground swell across the country.

There *is* growing criticism of social work, and basically it is the criticism of the reactionaries to the realists. For social work is on the liberal, realistic side of the controversy going on between people who want to return to the old folkways and those who are preparing for tomorrow and whatever it may bring.

It would be nice to be able to settle the question this way. But a few of the criticisms bear looking into:

First, there is the complaint that social workers talk a lot and do little. It's true that a social problem cannot be eliminated by elocution.

Second, people get confused because social work and human welfare are presented as synonymous. Social work is a skill or profession that is used in the field of human welfare.

Third, it is difficult for many to understand that, in its necessary push for high standards, social work has had to become narrow and limited in the training for those standards.

Fourth, the manipulative or political technique is being used more and more by social workers, rather than the educational methods of their profession. Social workers to some critics have been well named, because they work people to get the social results they themselves have determined are good!

These criticisms are justifiable, but they all represent the growing pains of a young, self-conscious profession.

Fundamentally, social work is criticized in the same way as is anything which seeks to bring about change in the status quo. Social workers are planners. Some people would rather die in ancient integrity than exist in changed form. So would some social agencies and institutions!

That seems to be what's wrong with social work. Which makes it both logical and contradictory!

WALTER L. STONE
Community Welfare Services
Nashville, Tenn.

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dred boys will be transferred to New Hampton from New York's two training schools for boys under sixteen, on recommendation of the psychiatrist and case committee of the transferring school and on approval of the department.

According to Robert Lansdale, state social welfare commissioner, these boys "will receive, as needed, social, medical, and psychiatric services, academic education and vocational training, wholesome indoor and outdoor recreation, and, of course, spiritual guidance as well."

The unit for girls in Brooklyn will be a branch unit of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson. It will serve as a reception center for Hudson, as a custodial center for disturbed or runaway girls, and as an intensive treatment center for girls in need of physical rehabilitation or personality readjustment.

Truancy

"Good-by to Hooky Playing" by Jimmie Groves in the June issue of *Texas* describes Austin's "social approach" to the problem of truancy in its twenty-two white and eight Negro schools.

A staff of five ex-school teachers, experienced in social welfare, make more than 500 home visits a month to investigate the underlying causes for excessive absence. They try to work out with each family constructive plans to improve school attendance. In some cases, just financial aid to the family, needed clothing or a part time job will solve the problem. Often the difficulty is poor health, neglect or a broken home.

Professional

The National Social Welfare Assembly reports that it is continuing to work with the Department of State and the Temporary Social Commission of the United Nations on the plans for establishing an International Social Welfare Organization. Recent collaborations have been carried on with the Canadian Welfare Council and the British Council of Social Services.

The Temporary Social Commission has proposed, through a report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, a permanent Social Commission to be responsible for broad social policy and coordination of social affairs among the United Nations and to administer certain social welfare services such as child welfare, on an international basis. The constitution and functions of the permanent Social Commission and the staffing of the secretariat for social welfare services is now being considered by the assembly's committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph Anderson, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the United Nations Secretariat.

Group Work in Institutions

The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies has published "Group Work and the Child Caring Institution," a series of four lectures which were given by Saul Berstein before the Institute of Institutional Personnel. Mr. Berstein discusses the institution as a community, group life in the cottage, groupings and the recreation program, and the representative council in the institution. Fifty cents from the federation, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10.

VA Social Work Jobs

"Opportunities in Psychiatric and Medical Social Work," published by the department of medicine and surgery of the Veterans Administration, describes the program, requirements for appointment as social worker, and salary scales in connection with available jobs within the organization. This is published as VA pamphlet 10-6 and may be obtained from the Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Indiana State Conference

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Indiana State Conference on Social Work will be held in Indianapolis October 30 to November 2, according to a release from the conference office. Headquarters will be at the Claypool Hotel.

The 1946 meeting will be the first four-day conference to be held since 1941. The Laura Greely Study Courses, intensive short courses of four two-hour sessions, make up the program for the first two days and will cover casework with the aged, recognition of emotional problems, the clerical worker in a social agency, and a number of other subjects in the fields of casework, groupwork, and community organization.

The conference offices are located at 122 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4.

Nurses Convention

Twelve thousand professional nurses are expected at the biennial convention of the three national nursing organizations—the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing—Atlantic City, September 23-27.

The fiftieth anniversary of the American Nurses' Association, with a membership now over 180,000, will be celebrated at the general session on September 25. Discussion in official business sessions is expected to center around such issues as federal legislation affecting nursing, personnel problems including collective bargaining, the relation of practical and professional nursing, and economic security for nurses.

Group Therapy Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Group Therapy Association will be held at New York in January, 1947, it has been announced. The program is planned to include sessions on group therapy in private practice, research, training, and parallel treatment of preschool children with their mothers.

International Conference

A meeting of the permanent board of the International Conference of Social Work is being held in Brussels, Belgium, as we go to press. Official representatives of existing national committees and social work leaders from countries of the United Nations are expected to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to reorganize the International Conference and to begin preparations for its first meeting in 1948.

The official representative of the United States is the National Conference of Social Work. Inquiries may be addressed to the Secretary of the United States Committee International Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Annual Report

Under the title, "Statistics of Medical Social Casework in New York City: 1945," the Russell Sage Foundation has published the second

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annual report of comparative statistics of social work departments of leading New York hospitals. Medical social workers will be particularly intrested in items showing the proportion of casework interviews held outside the hospital, size of social work staff in relation to size of hospital, ratio of clerical workers to medical social workers and of supervisory workers to caseworkers.

The report was written by Ralph G. Hurlin, who served as chairman of the committee collecting the data. Copies may be obtained from the foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. Price 25 cents.

In Print

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has issued, as its second social planning bulletin, "Structure of Jewish Multiple Function Casework Agencies," a paper given by Morris Zelditch at the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare at Atlantic City in May. From the council, 165 West 46 Street, New York 19.

People and Things

United Service for New Americans, Inc., has been established to conduct a national program for the adjustment of the foreign born, in the provision of a broad welfare service for the thousands of newcomers now arriving in the United States. The agency was formed as a consolidation of National Refugee Service, Inc., and the National Service to Foreign Born Department of the National Council of Jewish Women, and will be a constituent agency of the United Jewish Appeal.

Legal Aid

Under the auspices of the Committee on Legal Aid Work of the American Bar Association, Arthur E. Schoepfer is giving technical assistance to state and local bar associations in the establishment of organized legal aid work. At present the work is limited to cities in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Massachusetts, although the committee has announced that its plans for the future are national in scope.

World Health Chairman

The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, meeting in closed session in New York in late summer, unanimously elected Dr. Andrija Stampar of Yugoslavia as chairman. Dr. Stampar succeeded Dr. Fedor Krotkov of Russia, who has returned to Moscow.

Youth and Food for the World

The week beginning September 23 has been chosen to inaugurate local food committees, sponsored by member agencies of seventeen national youth organizations. The Youth Food Conference, held at the White House in July, launched the movement to mobilize American children to save food to combat world famine. The program is being coordinated by the Youth Division, National Social Welfare Assembly, 1790 Broadway, New York.

New Film

"Children of Tragedy," a twenty-two minute film on the problems faced by children in France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway, has been produced by the Save the Children Federation for release to welfare and relief groups, as well as to the general public. In gratitude for aid given by this country to his native France, Charles Boyer stars in the picture.

Sound prints (16 mm.) may be booked from the federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10 or from the YMCA Film Division in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, or Dallas. The rental fee is $2.50.

New Jobs

Ruth Freeman, associate professor of preventive medicine and public health at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed national administrator of the American National Red Cross Services.

Joseph McVicker Hunt, professor of psychology at Brown University, has been named director of the Institute of Welfare Research of the Community Service Society. Mr. Hunt succeeds Robert T. Lansdale who resigned from the post when he was appointed State Commissioner of Social Welfare in New York.

John F. Rich, former relief executive and public relations director of the American Friends Service Committee, joined the firm of Dean Anderson Campaigns, Inc., of Philadelphia, as vice-president, on September first. Mr. Rich will participate in planning and directing fund raising campaigns for local and national institutions and relief projects, and will continue in a consultative capacity with the Friends' agency.

Raymond Craig, executive secretary of the Colorado State Conference of Social Work and instructor in the School of Social Work at the University of Denver, has been appointed assistant chief of the division of social services in the branch area of the Veterans Administration which covers New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Leona Massoth has resigned as executive secretary of the American Association of Schools of Social Work and will complete her doctorate studies at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. Miss Massoth's successor is Sue Spencer.

President Sidney E. Smith of the University of Toronto, has announced the appointment of Charles E. Hendry as professor of social work in the School of Social Work of the university. Mr. Hendry, a native Canadian, has held a variety of social work positions in the United States since 1928. Recently he has been serving as coordinator of research for the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress.

Rear Admiral Dallas G. Sutton (MC) USN (Rt.) joined the Washington Bureau staff of the American Hospital Association on September first as director of study of government hospital relations. Admiral Sutton will serve as liaison between the association and the government in matters concerning the federal hospital program and will assist in the coordination of civilian and federal hospital facilities.

Elsie Elfenbein of Jersey City, N. J., has been appointed executive director of the National Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Elfenbein has been an active member of the organization since 1925.

Civil Service Examination

The California State Personnel Board has announced that civil service examinations will be given on October 26 for two jobs: superintendent of a correctional school for boys, and assistant superintendent of a school for boys. Final date for filing applications is October 5. Information may be secured from the State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento.

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BOOK REVIEWS

YELLOW MAGIC, by J. D. Ratcliff. Random House. $2.

IN THE PREFACE TO THIS FASCINATING account of the discovery and wartime production of penicillin, the author says: "So long as a medical discovery remains in the laboratory stage it is of little value to anyone. It cures no disease, saves no lives. It is a scientific curio. It is only when a manufacturing company starts producing the material in large quantities that the product can find its way into the stock rooms of hospitals and the handbags of physicians."

"Yellow Magic" is essentially the story of how a laboratory curiosity, costing in its early stages $20 per 100,000 units, has become medicine's most spectacular ally in the cure of diseases due to the invasion of certain bacteria. Mass production methods and wartime aids have made it possible to reduce the cost of this lifesaver to 59 cents per 100,000 units within little more than a year, and lower costs may be ahead. This in itself is something worth writing a book about.

Dr. Chester Keefer and Dr. Morris Fishbein add a foreword and introduction, respectively, in which they agree that penicillin is an epoch-making drug with more powerful effect on more diseases than any other chemotherapeutic agent so far discovered, and with apparently no appreciable toxic effect.

The author carries the reader swiftly from the fleck of mold, later identified as penicillin notatum, drifting into Alexander Fleming's window and landing on a culture plate where its growth and resulting "juice" had the effect of dissolving certain disease-producing bacteria; then over the ten-year hiatus during which penicillin remained a curiosity while interest in chemotherapy was revived by the successful use of sulfonamide drugs.

Next, there is reference to the epochal work of Dubos on soil bacteria —the good microbes which attack bad microbes—which resulted in the discovery of tyrothricin, tyrocidine, and gramicidine, and then back to the renewed interest in penicillin, with Florey and Chain working feverishly to produce, test, and recover the always insufficient supply of this drug.

Dramatically, penicillin emerges in this absorbing narrative as the one safe, non-toxic remedy which the sick can tolerate and which is effective against infections left untouched by sulfonamides or relieved only with discomfort or toxic effect by other antibiotics.

Then comes the fascinating story of its mass production in twenty-two of the nation's drug manufacturing and related plants. The War Production Board's activity in supplying first the needs of the military and then gradually building up a civilian supply carefully guarded and distributed through hospitals under controlled conditions is well portrayed.

In the light of the more recent developments in the adventure of penicillin production and availability, Mr. Ratcliff's story of the scientifically controlled introduction of the drug provides background for an understanding of what is probably only the beginning of a new era in fighting disease with drugs.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS
Washington, D. C.

HOW YOU CAN HELP OTHER PEOPLE, by Samuel M. Shoemaker. Dutton. $1.75.

WITH THE BEST OF INTENTIONS, THE attempt to bring about what one may regard as needed adjustments in other people's lives is not a simple matter. And it can be dangerous. It calls for a deeper understanding of human nature and its reactions to life's stress and strain than most of us possess. Nor is the task simplified or the danger minimized when one seeks to utilize those spiritual resources and techniques which religion and the Church provide.

This is a field, however, in which Mr. Shoemaker can qualify as an expert. In his latest book, "How You Can Help Other People," he has a wealth of experience upon which to draw. He has plenty of case histories to demonstrate the soundness of his methods. One detects, too, that his notable success in helping people has behind it not only a tried and proven "how" but a very significant "why."

This book makes timely reading because of the emphasis it places upon the importance of individual living relationships, "knowing one another, caring for one another, seeking to find richer life for one another." At a time when people must be helped *en masse* and when resort must be had to great impersonal agencies of relief, it is easy to forget that people are still our neighbors. Individuals still have a claim upon our help, and giving that help is important to us as well as to them.

Without disparaging sound legislative action designed to promote social justice and human security, great collective schemes under which the state would be made responsible for the relief of human ills may tend, the author holds, to "overshadow individual contribution and initiative, and endanger the distinctive liberties which have come to us through what we call Christian civilization." It could even mean totalitarianism.

The book deals helpfully with all categories of human need. The chapters devoted to the mentally sick, the fearful, and the defeated are particularly well done and will be highly useful even to those who are not willing or equipped to employ the spiritual therapy that is prescribed.

As the author states, the basis of the book is profoundly Christian. All who would bring spiritual resources to the solution of individual human problems will find it valuable reading.

CHARLES K. GILBERT
Suffragan Bishop
Cathedral of St. John the Divine

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN CANADA, by Florence H. M. Emory. Macmillan. $3.

"PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN CANADA" is welcomed as the first textbook published about the practice of this profession in Canada. Miss Emory shows the similarities in the historical developments, basic philosophies, and general trends of public health nursing in England and Canada, refers to the visiting nursing services in the United States, and discusses the application of the principles of public health nursing to Canada.

The book is in fact a text, prepared chiefly for students of nursing, but it is of general interest to practitioners in this field.

Beginning with a foreword by Kathleen Russell, director of the School of Nursing, University of Toronto, the book is then divided into two parts: "Principles and General Practice,"

(All books ordered through Survey Associates, Inc., will be postpaid)

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which relates public health nursing to current public health and social work movements; and "Certain Branches of Work: Methods and Technical Procedures," which is written by a group of collaborators. This section gives up-to-date information about various specialties in public health nursing.

One wishes there were a more complete picture of the Canadian nursing scene in terms of the total number of nurses, number of public health nurses, their ratio to the population, and so on. Also, there is little description of the variations of public health nursing in the different provinces, and scant discussion of the particular problems of public health nursing among the French speaking population — particularly in Quebec Province.

Emerging as a postwar volume, it is surprising to find little reference to the impact of the war on public health nursing.

On the whole, there is much valuable information in this book for students in the public health nursing field, as well as those in the social and health movements of which public health nursing is a part.

ALMA C. HAUPT
Director, Nursing Bureau
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

TREASURY FOR THE FREE WORLD. Edited by Ben Raeburn. Arco Publishing Company. $3.50.

THE EDITOR OF AN ANTHOLOGY IS confronted by three problems: those of orientation, selection, and organization. Failure to solve all three equally must qualify the success of the effort as a whole.

In asking Ernest Hemingway to write the foreword, Mr. Raeburn established the standard of orientation. It is summed up in one sentence: "It will be our duty," says Mr. Hemingway, "when we have sufficient valid knowledge, to disagree, to protest, even to revolt and to rebel and still work always toward finding a way for all men to live together on this earth."

This sets forth the *protestant principle* in its essence. It also provides the norm by which, other things being equal, each contribution should be judged. "Treasury for the Free World" is a collection of statements by fifty-nine men and two women in whom the principles of protest and of humaneness are coupled to form a liberal outlook on human affairs.

Most of the selections are good but they are chosen only from writers whose articles have appeared in the magazine, *Free World*. Among these, political leaders and publicists predominate. The fields of education, art, and science are rather neglected. Although one entire section is devoted to the scientists, the representation is inadequate despite the fact that Albert Einstein contributed one of the three articles.

The most serious omission, however, is that of religious contributors, not one of whom is included. Whether by intent or only because *Free World* has not published any articles on religion, this vital field of thought and action is completely ignored. That in itself disqualifies the compilation from serving as a full treasury for any free world likely to emerge from the present struggle between the forces of freedom and repression.

There are, however, some distinguished contributions. The article by Frederick L. Schumann, "Freeman's Last Chance," stands out. Max Lerner's, "Russia and America: A Critical Partnership," is excellent, although the fact that it is the sole statement on Russia and on the place of Russia in the world situation, indicates some kind of myopia hard to diagnose.

The protestant principle is of basic importance to modern man, whatever may be his faith or his function. Any statement, or collection of statements, that enunciates this principle is important. But a book claiming to be a "Treasury for the Free World" should be far more inclusive and much more definitive than a collection of pieces can be, even though they are culled from so valuable a journal as *Free World*.

DWIGHT J. BRADLEY
National Citizens Political Action Committee

THE ECONOMIC ORDER AND RELIGION, by Frank H. Knight and Thornton W. Merriam. Harper. $3.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS TWO ESSAYS written from wholly different points of view, with each author commenting on the other's writing. Mr. Knight, whose essay is a philosophic discussion of the contrast between the ethics of historical Christianity and that of secular liberalism, insists on interpreting and evaluating Christianity in the light of its historic dogmas and its medieval world view. Hence, he and Mr. Merriam have a hard time focusing their discussion, because the latter takes, in general, the modern social gospel position, which, to the former's mind, is as great a departure from traditional Christianity as are his economic views from conservative economic doctrine.

Both writers reject ethical romanticism, holding that sweetness and light must often be backed by coercive force. But Mr. Knight thinks Christianity is intrinsically unrealistic and incapable of a rational and constructive approach to social problems. The great evil in human life is not bad intention, but the fact that "goodness, good intentions, and good people so commonly do harm instead of good because of failure to *understand* social and other conditions and the consequences of action."

To Mr. Merriam's "neo-liberalism," with its emphasis on purposeful collective action, Mr. Knight opposes a stern economic realism. "Man is by nature self-assertive and competitive"; economic conflict is not the result of capitalism but would be present even "in a society in which economic activity was not organized at all, or was organized on any conceivable pattern." Planning is the negation of freedom. Prices must continue to be fixed by market competition.

Mr. Merriam, although not an exponent of any special economic theory, sweeps aside technical economic arguments and opposes to them ethical imperatives to which Mr. Knight has no constitutional objection except that he thinks they are up in the air. Mr. Merriam's essay gives an admirable statement of the critique of the economic order which is implicit in contemporary social Christianity. His proposals for study and action by groups of Christian laymen are among the most thoughtful and useful that have been offered.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Knight takes issue with classical liberal doctrine at the point of its artificial concept of the "individual." Here he opens up a subject that calls for thorough exploration which might, in part, close the gap between the two writers.

What stands out clearly is the fact that such differences as these two philosophies reveal are so profound that they are not to be resolved by discussion. They stand within different frames of reference. If this reviewer were in Mr. Knight's place, he would feel that Mr. Merriam had not met him on his own ground; if he were in Mr. Merriam's place, he would feel that Mr. Knight had a stereotype of religion which he had carefully protected from the influence of factual

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observation at least since the first World War. Yet both men have said very important things!

F. Ernest Johnson
Department of Research and Education
Federal Council of Churches

TWENTIETH CENTURY SOCIOLOGY. Edited by Georges Gurvitch and Wilbert E. Moore. Philosophical Library. $6.

Several months ago, a historian asked his sociologist neighbor to suggest a single book that would give a good general idea of recent developments in the field of sociology. Unfortunately, the latter had to confess his inability to name such a book. When "Twentieth Century Sociology" was announced, hopes were raised that perhaps here, at last, might be found an answer to the historian's query. But, alas, again he must be disappointed. To explain why calls for an examination of this impressive volume.

"Twentieth Century Sociology" represents the latest of a series of "ventures in stocktaking." Each of the twenty-eight contributors to the symposium "was asked (1) to set forth the major trends in the special field discussed, (2) to discuss these trends critically, and (3) to summarize the present position of the field with particular emphasis on problems requiring further research."

The authors of the various chapters differ considerably in the effectiveness of their presentations. But, in general, it may be said that they are inclined to verbosity and sometimes to polysyllabic logomachy. The style is heavy, even in articles by men who usually express themselves fluently and clearly. There are many trick words and phrases such as "stop-gap operational circularity," "constant and repeated meaningful-casual-functional relationships," "the contribution to social order by society through the affirmation of its purposeful social ascendency."

In the preface one is led to hope for the formulation of "sound and fundamental problems" which are to be solved by "verified positive-empirical research on strictly descriptive or typological bases." But as one proceeds through the book the impression grows that here is a group of men writing *about* being scientific, but not *displaying* science in the making.

They have discussed some of the major problems which concern contemporary sociologists. But they have not shown very clearly—with some notable exceptions — *how* researchers actually break these down, what kinds of data they try to secure, how they assemble them, and finally how they organize and manipulate their data in the effort to test their hypotheses. An *exhibit,* so to speak, might well have won the gratitude of students in the field and of outsiders who might like to know what is going on. But this ponderous tome will not add much to the understanding of those who do not belong to the profession. It will stimulate the thinking of sociologists who find the time to wade through its lengthy perorations. But the whole job, one suspects, might better have been done more briefly and more concretely.

This reviewer has found much of value in "Twentieth Century Sociology," but at a great expenditure of time and effort. Perhaps younger and more vigorous minds will gather richer returns at lower cost. But the prediction is here made that very few persons will ever read this book, and that—provided some other group does a better job—it may not make a great deal of difference.

Stuart A. Queen
Washington University, St. Louis

WORLD ORDER: Its Intellectual and Cultural Foundations. Edited by F. Ernest Johnson. Harper. $2.

If a single book could do the job, this ought to be it! Eighteen distinguished men in as many brief addresses have looked at the international problem from a variety of viewpoints. They are able thinkers and leaders, among them Mordecai Kaplan, Edgar Brightman, Sorokin, Father LaFarge, Clarence Pickett, and the editor of the famous "Modern Man Is Obsolete," Norman Cousins. Each might have written a book on his particular theme, as indeed several of them have. An outstanding merit of this collaboration is the fact that they have written briefly and of fundamental matters.

Recently, a well known English periodical invited correspondence from lay readers on modern theological and religious books. In summarizing their report, the editors acknowledged that "many of our correspondents are somewhat acid in their comments." Theological and religious books are too long and demand too high "a degree of concentration." The same may be said of much writing on the international theme.

The essays in the volume under consideration present reflections on the nature of the world and of man; psychological and cultural matters; the pros and cons of religion and race; political, economic, and ethical factors, both particular and general. But they also give in condensed form the general points of view of the various contributors. By and large, the writing is practical and illuminating. It induces the right state of mind.

The volume is another in the Religion and Civilization Series published by the Institute for Religious Studies.
Brooklyn, N. Y. John Paul Jones

VD MANUAL FOR TEACHERS, by Samuel D. Allison, M.D., M.P.H., June Johnson, B.S., M.S., W. Tate Robinson, and Elmer J. Anderson. Emerson Books. $2.

Because education is one of the major weapons in the fight against venereal diseases, this manual will be welcomed by those professional workers who are concerned about reducing the misery and death caused by VD. The volume was prepared jointly by representatives from the Board of Health and Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii. Through this combination of authors, there is assured accuracy of content as well as appropriateness of educational methods.

There are three sections, the first of which describes what is being done in VD education now. From a survey to which 105 representative schools replied, it is shown that only about half give adequate or fairly adequate instruction on the subject. The proportion giving instruction varies widely in the different sections of the country. Following the statistical presentation, a few successful programs are described to give confidence to any school faculty that may be considering the incorporation of instruction on VD into the curriculum. The merit of teaching VD in connection with communicable disease or as a part of sex education is discussed with preference given to the communicable disease approach.

The second section presents, in condensed form, the basic information on facts that a teacher needs to know about these diseases. The third section describes the many teaching aids that are available with carefully annotated descriptions of each and where they may be obtained.

Although the manual deals only with VD education, it is hoped that those who use it will not be encouraged to separate instruction on this subject from other health problems.

Mayhew Derryberry
Chief, Health Education and Training, U. S. Public Health Service

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WORKERS WANTED

SOCIAL WORK EXECUTIVE EXCEPTIONAL BACKGROUND

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Age 36; graduate training department of sociology and School of Social Service Administration at University of Chicago. Present salary over $10,000 per annum. Will consider executive positions anywhere in the country in family, children, planning, or fund-raising agency.

8430 Survey

WANTED: SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHOLOGIST OR SPECIALLY TRAINED TEACHER. Experienced Case Worker with group work experience, man or woman, married or unmarried, to live and assist in school and camp. Must be very successful with children individually and in groups, very attractive personality, tactful and keen sense of humor. Salary up to $5000. Also, Counselors and Staff Members for our summer camp season of 1947. Sebago School, Camp Ironwood Community, 5521 Cates Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo.

SUPERVISORS. Must have graduate training and experience. Give full details. Chapter positions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island. Personnel Service, American Red Cross, North Atlantic Area, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

CASE WORK SUPERVISOR, professionally trained and experienced; responsible for total supervision in Jewish Family and Children's Agency; plus work with Board committee. Starting salary $4,000. 8426 Survey.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY needed immediately for private child placing agency rendering foster boarding and adoption placement to Negro children. Professionally trained person with case work experience in children's agency required. Executive qualifications preferred. Write C. C. Scott, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Friends' Association for Colored Children, 803½ East Main Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

TWO CASEWORKERS. One with two year social work graduate training with psychiatric background plus experience; one with experience and at least one year graduate training including 300 hours supervised field work. Salary ranges $185-$244 and $165-$218 with possibility for increases in 1947. Write Miss Mary Russell, Executive Director, Family Service Society, 35 North Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena 1, California.

WANTED—(a) Administrator of medical social work; vocation rehabiltation division of department of public instruction; master's degree and year's experience in medical social work required; salary range $250-$290 with possibility of increase to $300-$360. (b) Director of social service department; one of the leading hospitals in the vicinity of New York City; department includes two case workers, secretary; primary duties involve outpatient department averaging more than 30,000 visits annually; $3000. (c) Medical social worker; private agency, approved; must be qualified to develop department; university medical center of the Middle West. (d) Psychiatric social worker; duties consist primarily of securing histories from hospitalized patients, dealing with families, community agencies and parents; large city located in United States dependency; $250, transportation. (e) Medical social worker; one of Minnesota's leading hospitals. SG9-1 The Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director) Palmolive Building, Chicago 11.

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Write fully to Personnel Department, United Service for New Americans, Inc., 105 Nassau Street, New York 7, N. Y. (United Service combines National Refugee Service and National Service to Foreign Born of National Council of Jewish women.)

CASE WORKER for homefinding and child placement. Must be graduate of School of Social Work. Salary range $3,000 to $3,600 a year. Children's Service Bureau, Hebrew Orphans' Home, 78 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

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DIRECTOR OF ADULT ACTIVITIES for Jewish Community Center. Woman to head department long established and dedicated to working with mothers through Mothers' clubs. Settlement in predominantly Jewish neighborhood of New York City. Please write fully qualifications, stating experience, training, remuneration. 8412 Survey.

WANTED: Qualified, professionally trained case worker, preferably with psychiatric background, plus experience, to work in recently organized Family Service agency in rapidly expanding community. Entrance salary, about $200 per month. Apply, Miss Kathleen Millikin, Executive Secretary, Family Service of Hamilton, 824 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio.

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CASEWORKERS. Three, and one Supervising Case Worker, professionally trained, for family casework agency. Salary range $2100-$3000. Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. Second Street, Miami, Fla.

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CASE SUPERVISOR — HOME SERVICE, American Red Cross. Professionally trained and experienced. Write American Red Cross, Tampa, Fla.

TWO CASE WORKERS to supervise children in foster homes. Two years graduate work required. Experience not essential. Salary $2100 to $2400. Children's Service League, 717 South Grand Avenue, East, Springfield, Illinois.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care agency has two staff vacancies. Salary according to professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. Must have graduate training. Catholic Charities, 418 N. 25th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

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CASE WORKERS: Foster Home placement and general child Welfare Services including some protective and unmarried mother cases. Private, non-sectarian, community-wide agency of recognized standards. Salary range $2100-$3100 for two year graduate, School of Social Work. Write Executive Secretary, Children's Bureau of Los Angeles, 2824 Hyans Street, Los Angeles 26, Calif.

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Experience: 1 year in the past 5 years of social work either in Child Welfare or in Public Assistance.

For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Arlien Johnson, President, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 74th Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

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